

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

67-57

STOKES SEED FARMS CO.

MOORESTOWN, N.J.—1916



MAIN OFFICES AND SEED-HOUSE ON OUR WINDERMOOR FARM

LAWN SOWN WITH OUR
STANDARD GRASS SEED

PRICE 25¢ QT., \$1.00 PK.
\$3.50 BUS., \$30—10 BUS.

SEE PAGE 80

ESCHSCHOLTZIA
(CALIFORNIA POPPY)
MIXED COLORS

10¢ PER PACKET
POSTPAID
SEE PAGE 70

RETAIL SEED STORE, 219 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

The Windermoor Vegetable Seed Collection

30 PACKETS FOR \$1, POSTPAID

Enough seed to plant a garden 50 x 32 feet, yielding a plentiful supply of vegetables for a family of five, from May to October. A blue-print of garden and full planting directions included. The collection is made up of the following:

1 packet Beans, Giant Stringless Green-Pod.
1 packet Beets, Detroit Dark Red (Early).
1 packet Beets, New Century (Late).
1 packet Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield (Early).
1 packet Cabbage, Winnigstadt.
1 packet Cabbage, Danish Ballhead (Late).
1 packet Carrot, Rubicon Half-Long.
1 packet Celery, White Plume (Early).
1 packet Celery, Winter King (Late).
1 packet Corn, Golden Bantam (Early).
1 packet Corn, Double-Barreled Best (Late).
1 packet Cucumber, White Spine.
1 packet Lettuce, Big Boston.
1 packet Lettuce, Morse.
1 packet Muskmelon, S. S. Rocky Ford.
1 packet Watermelon, S. S. Kleckley Sweets.

1 packet Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
1 packet Peas, Prolific Market (Early).
1 packet Peas, Sutton's Excelsior (Late).
1 packet Peppers, Ruby King.
1 packet Pumpkin, Standard Pie.
1 packet Radish, Sparkler White Tip.
1 packet Radish, Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped.
1 packet Radish, Chartier, or Shepherd.
1 packet Spinach, Savoy-leaved.
1 packet Squash, S. S. White Bush (Early).
1 packet Squash, Hubbard (Late).
1 packet Tomato, Stokes' Bonny Best (Early).
1 packet Tomato, Stone (Late).
1 packet Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe.
1 packet Dwarf Nasturtiums, Mixed.

50 feet. Early Corn

Early Peas & Late Celery

Early Radish & Late Lettuce

Mid-S Radish & Carrots.

Early Squash & L. Beets.

Mid-season Cabbage.

Turnips & E. Celery.

Muskmelon.

Early Tomatoes

Pumpkin.

Nasturtiums.

50 feet. Late Corn.

Early Cabbage & L. Peas.

Early Lettuce & Late Cabbage

Beans & L. Radish

Early Beets & L. Squash.

Peppers.

Onions & Spinach.

Cucumber

Late Tomatoes

Watermelon.

Nasturtiums.

32 feet.

SAMPLE.

GARDEN

PLAN.

Scale. 1"=8'-0".

Through the Purchase of the Name and Good-Will of THE JOHNSON SEED COMPANY, by Our Firm, the Broken Partnership of JOHNSON & STOKES Is Now Reunited



N 1906 the firm of Johnson & Stokes dissolved partnership for personal reasons. After this time, both of the former partners continued business on their own responsibility for a series of years. This lamentable break, however, was not, and never would have been, the means of achieving unbounded success for either party so long as such a condition existed. When the opportunity presented itself for a reuniting of the two forces, we hastened to accept it. This came in August of the past summer, at which time we purchased the name and good-will of The Johnson Seed Company, this half of the former partnership having definitely discontinued business. Thus the old firm is again under the protection of one roof, and the dividing wall is no more. We extend a hand of welcome to all former patrons of The Johnson Seed Company, with the full assurance that we will give to one and all the very best we have to give both in seeds and in service.

STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY

An Open Letter

We want to tell you just a word about the reception which has been accorded our new methods of conducting the seed business. We had felt for a long time that conditions were ripe for someone to come into the field with a little different attitude toward the seed-buyer. Primarily, we are making a determined effort to put our business on a more secure basis from the standpoint of the planter; this by means of a checking system by which we know the pedigree of everything we offer. The announcement of our plans one year ago was very well received by everyone. Practical results, however, were what we were looking for, and now that the growing season is about over, we have proved to our own satisfaction and to the planters depending on us for their seeds that our new system is solving the problem of real seed-protection.

While our European seed supply will be somewhat shortened, our present stocks should be sufficient to carry us through comfortably, unless business increases faster than our original plans called for. We would warn all of our customers, however, to use extreme care in all of their seed purchases this season, for we know that there were large quantities of inferior stocks imported into this country soon after the crisis came in the summer of 1914. Be sure that your seedsman knows all there is to know about the seeds he is offering you, for, unfortunately, there are a few unscrupulous men in this business who neither know what stocks they are offering to their trade or care to take the trouble to find out.

Our seed supply is costing us considerably more in proportion this year than it ever has before, but we do not feel that this is a time for a general raise in prices over normal seasons. Our quotations, therefore, are as reasonable as may be expected when it is considered that we are taking infinitely more care to afford every protection to our customers. Since war was declared, we have been quietly laying plans against having shortages or inferior seed stocks, and we believe we have overcome most of these difficulties. Pedigreed seeds at fair prices is our aim.

We feel that your success is very close to ours, and, therefore, we are making it our duty to give you every protection possible. The splendid reception with which our new plans have been received this past season makes it possible for us to carry forward our work with tremendously renewed energy, and we offer our hearty thanks to one and all.

Faithfully yours,

STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY

Francis C. Stokes
President

MAIN OFFICE AND SEED HOUSE
Windermoor Farm, Moorestown, N. J.

RETAIL SEED STORE
219 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

All Communications Should be Addressed to Our Moorestown Office

“Windermoor,” Our Home Farm

THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF PRACTICALLY OUR ENTIRE SEED SUPPLY



Partial view of our Windermoor Farm and Seed House, showing stock seed plots

A GREAT MANY of our New Jersey and Pennsylvania friends have dropped in on us here at Windermoor, and we only wish that every one of our customers from every state in the Union could do the same. Of course we know that this is impossible, but it is to be regretted, nevertheless, for we feel that you would get thoroughly into the spirit of the place once you were here. Under the circumstances, the only alternative is to tell you briefly just what we have here and what kind of work we are putting through. Our farm is situated along the route of one of the Pennsylvania lines running to the North Jersey shore resorts. Perhaps some of you have seen us, therefore, without our knowing it.

Above all, Windermoor is a practical seed-farm run on a scientific basis, for the triple purpose of testing out the varieties of seed which are sold by us; growing a large part of our stock seed which, the following year, is sent out to be grown as our own private crop by growers where climatic conditions are most suitable; and, which is probably the most important of all, we are carrying on a great many experiments in breeding and selection which, in the course of a reasonably short time, should accrue to the tremendous benefit of all who are in touch with us. All of our work here, however, has a real purpose behind it. Our ultimate aim is to produce seed which will grow crops so far superior, either in earliness or quality, to the ordinary strains that anyone who places his confidence in us will benefit accordingly.

We are not trying to make spineless cactus nor white eggplants. What we are doing, however, is by very careful study and investigation of the produce markets to analyse the crying needs of the vegetable-growers, so that, within a reasonably short time, we may have new strains and varieties to offer which will eliminate all possibility of the so-called “marketing problem.”

Our New Seedhouse

A FIREPROOF BUILDING AT WINDERMOOR, OCCUPIED NOVEMBER, 1914
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE IN THIS COUNTRY



About 400 persons attended the Farmers' Meeting which was held on the Seedhouse Lawn last August. Our entire plant was open for inspection, and our friends gathered in from all sections. Mr. Geo. H. McKay, of the Reading Terminal Market, Philadelphia, was speaking when this photograph was taken.

WIndermoor is situated in the midst of the garden spot of the earth, and right in the midst of our own fifty acres we have built one of the most attractive and complete seedhouses to be found. On moving into our new quarters last fall, we automatically turned our Philadelphia seedhouse into a branch store, and while we are making strong efforts to have our old stand even more complete and serviceable to our customers than ever, every department of our mail-order division and general offices has been moved to Moorestown. We are thus in constant touch with all of our seed-growing operations, and at the same time within easy access of everyone, for we have the railroad and trolley road running right along the edge of our farm, and this, with the telephone and telegraph right at hand, keeps us in pretty close touch with everything.

Besides our offices and storerooms we have a large mail-order department, seed-testing laboratory and seed-cleaning department, and in addition to all of the above we have splendid facilities for seed-drying work in our other farm buildings adjacent to the seedhouse.

What could be more ideal for the successful development of the seed business than the combination of good things which we have with us? In the first place, we have a reputation for honest dealing handed down by a former generation; in the second place, an equipment with all the completeness that could be desired and, finally, an abundance of new young blood running over with enthusiasm for the work at hand and filled with new aspirations and hopes for a most brilliant future. We believe everyone in our whole organization is getting some very real happiness out of his or her work; and surely this is the basis of all success, particularly so if this spirit can be radiated throughout our entire trade,—and we believe it can be.

Our System of Seed Production

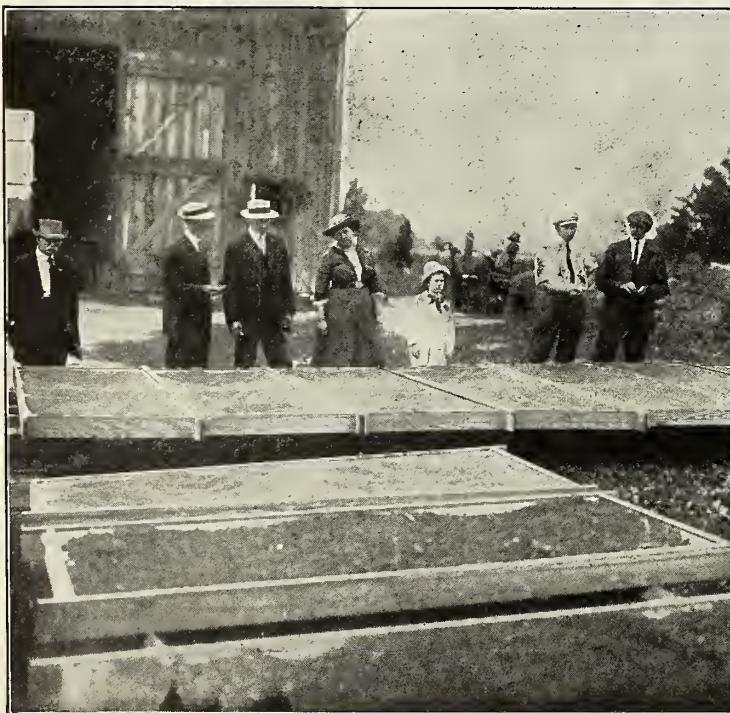
METHODS FOLLOWED FOR SEED IMPROVEMENT

NEVER in the history of the seed business has the work of seed improvement been so fundamental to the success of the seedsman. Never has the vegetable-grower been so exacting in his demands on the seedsman for improved stocks. The vegetable-grower has passed the experimental stage. He demands assurance that he is buying the best and most highly developed of standard types, and cares little about a seedsman's "new variety."

These facts bring us face to face with the problem of how to secure stocks which can be absolutely guaranteed to develop into true and standard types. There are two practical methods of accomplishing these results and methods which every seed-seller should be practising. The first is to have the seed grown where it can be watched, from sowing until maturity. Study and learn to know the best plants, as live-stock breeders learn to know their best animals. Discard all inferior plants and those which tend to degenerate back into inferior ancestors. Observe the crops for the heaviest-yielding plants, plants which are most disease-resistant, and plants maturing uniformly, or, if an early variety, watch for the early-maturing fruits. From this crop, which has been especially cared for and studied, the next step is to select the best plants in the entire field from which the seed is saved for future breeding purposes. The next year this seed is planted, and from it a superior standard is set, and so the selecting work continues year after year. A decided improvement in type standards must be the result.

The second method of improvement is not so perfect, as it necessarily must be out of the careful observance of the seedsman, this due to the fact that some forms of seed require certain climatic conditions for their best maturity. The method followed in this case is to grow the stock "seed" at home in order to establish a definite type. Seed so produced and selected for a certain type is called stock seed. This stock seed is sent to the growers in various parts of the world, and the entire crop is produced from this seed. Seed thus grown must necessarily approach very closely the standard of the stock seed.

Realizing, therefore, the importance of breeding and selecting this stock seed to the very best type, we have on Windermoor Farm small patches of various varieties from which we select the superior plants and fruits, saving the seed from these only. This stock seed so selected is sent to our foreign or distant growers in the United States, and from it we procure a general crop the following year to offer to our trade. Both of the above methods are being followed at Windermoor even at this early date. True, we have not made any wonderful advances, but we realize more and more that without this sort of work, conscientiously and patiently carried out, we can never hope to be to our customers what every seedsman should be,—his true-and-tried adviser and friend.



Spinach seed drying-trays



A section of our flower trials

A Page for the Large Vegetable-Grower

CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS ON COMBATTING COMPETITION

THE keen competition which has developed in the vegetable-growing business during the past two seasons has changed the nature of the work very considerably. The successful man now is no longer an ordinary sun, rain and sun farmer. He must be a keen business man fully alive to the competition of his fellow growers. Quality never counted on our produce markets as it counts today, and this is particularly true of the depressed war markets which have been upon us for the last eighteen months. It now becomes the duty of every planter to make a careful analysis of his business to find out through thorough investigation what vegetables will be in shortest supply in the markets to which he ships; to reduce the cost of producing his product at every possible turn and, lastly, to increase the quality of the vegetables which he produces. At least another year of war seems inevitable, and until peace comes there is very little hope for normal markets.

Under the present circumstances we would caution all of our customers to look ahead at the coming season's work with a great deal of care. It is no time, however, for a loss of courage by anyone, for there is money to be made in vegetables, if the work is gone into with the proper foresight. Remember there is very seldom a glut on the same vegetable two seasons in succession, for there are always a great many planters who lose their nerve, and this, of course, reduces the volume the following year. For our part we stand ready to help anyone who is ready to put his confidence in us in so far as his seed-supply is concerned. We not only want to supply you with seeds which will produce the very highest quality of vegetables, but we stand ready to act in an advisory capacity if we can be of assistance to anyone.



Photograph taken at the time of our Field Meeting at Windermoor, August 20, 1915. The Market Question was very fully discussed from all of its varying angles, and some telling results are expected from it.



**TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF SEED TO SOW,
DISTANCES, TIME OF PLANTING, ETC.**

VARIETY	AMOUNT TO Sow		Distance between rows	TIME TO PLANT	
	100 feet (Garden drill)	One acre (Field culture)		Field	Hotbed
Artichoke.....	1 oz.	1 lb.	3 ft.	May	Feb., Mar.
Asparagus (seed).....	2 ozs.	5 lbs.	1 ft.	April	
Asparagus (roots).....	50	7,000	5 ft.	April	
Beans, String.....	1 qt.	1 to 1½ bus.	1½ to 2 ft.	May-Aug.	
Beans, Lima.....	100 hills	20 qts.	4 ft.	May 15-July	
Beets.....	2 ozs.	5 lbs.	12 to 15 in.	April-Aug.	
Beets, Mangels.....	2 ozs.	5 lbs.	14 to 18 in.	May, June	
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz.	½lb.	18 in.	July	May
Cabbage.....	½oz.	½lb.	2 ft.	April-July	Feb.-June
Carrot.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	14 in.	April-Aug.	
Cauliflower.....	1 oz.	4 ozs.	2 ft.	April & Nov.	Feb. & June
Celeriac.....	1 oz.	¼lb.	1 to 1½ ft.	April, May	Feb., Mar.
Celery.....	1 oz.	¼lb.	1½ to 3 ft.	July, Aug.	April, May
Chicory.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1 ft.	April, May	
Collards.....	1 oz.	½lb.	18 in.	April, May	
Corn.....	½pt.	1 pk.	3 ft.	April-July	
Corn Salad.....	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	1 ft.	Sept. or April	
Cress, Garden.....	½oz.	1½ lbs.	18 to 30 in.	April-Aug.	
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	4 to 6 ft.	May, June	
Dandelion.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	30 in.	July, Aug.	
Eggplant.....	1 oz.	6 ozs.	3 ft.	May, June	Feb., Mar.
Endive.....	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 to 30 in.	May-Aug.	Mar.
Kale.....	½oz.	1½ lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	May, Aug., Sept.	Mar. or July
Kohlrabi.....	1 oz.	1½ lbs.	1½ to 3 ft.	April, May	
Leek.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	14 to 24 in.	Mar., April	
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	½lb.	14 to 20 in.	Mar.-Sept.	
Muskmelon.....	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	5 to 7 ft.	May, June	
Watermelon.....	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	8 to 10 ft.	May, June	
Okra.....	1 oz.	6 lbs.	3 ft.	May, June	
Onion.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	Aug. & April	
Onion Sets.....	2 qts.	6 to 10 bus.	12 to 18 in.	April	
Parsley.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	April-July	
Parsnip.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	18 to 30 in.	April-July	
Pepper.....	1 oz.	½lb.	2 to 3 ft.	May, June	Feb.
Pumpkin.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 ft.	May, June	
Radish.....	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1½ ft.	Mar., Sept.	
Rhubarb (seed).....	1 oz.	10 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	April, May	
Rhubarb (roots).....	25	3,000	3 to 4 ft.	April-Oct.	
Salsify.....	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 30 in.	May-July	
Spinach.....	2 ozs.	12 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	April-Aug.	
Squash, Bush.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	May, June	
Squash, Late.....	1 oz.	2 lbs.	7 to 10 ft.	May, June	
Tomato.....	½oz.	¼lb.	3 to 4 ft.	April-June	
Turnip.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 30 in.	April-Aug.	Feb.

**NOTE.—Distances vary somewhat as to variety, and whether cultivated by hand or horse.
Amount to sow varies as to distance apart of rows.**

TABLE SHOWING SOME COMMON DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT

PLANT	DISEASE	SYMPTOMS	REMEDIES
Asparagus	Rust	Dark or reddish spots on branches and stem.	Spray with bordeaux every 10 days, with some resin-soda soap mixed in.
Beans	Anthracnose and blight	Spots on leaves, pods and stems.	Plant seed saved from crop free from disease. Spray with bordeaux.
	Rust Root- and Stem-rot	Rusty spots on leaves. Moldy growth at stem and on pods.	Burn or bury old leaves and plants. Lime soil; drain field.
Beet	Leaf-spot	Gray spots with purple border on leaves.	Use bordeaux at once and every 10 days.
	Root-rot Scab	Root rotted at crown and leaves black. Scabby patch on root.	Sweet soil; good drainage. Crop rotation.
	Club-root	Stunted and unhealthy. Plant does not head.	Rotate crops; destroy affected plants.
Cabbage and Cauliflower; also found in Turnips, Brussels Sprouts, Chard and Radish.	Black-rot	Leaves drop. Heads not formed.	Crop rotation. Soak seed 15 minutes in mercuric chloride, 1 tablet to 1 pint of water.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Blight	Spotting and blighting of leaves. Hot weather increases disease.	Spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate, 5-3-50.
Cucumber	Mildew or blight	Premature yellowing of foliage.	Use bordeaux.
Lettuce	Drop or rot	Stems or leaf-base rots and falls off.	Sterilize the soil; rotate crops.
Muskmelon	Blight	Leaves turn yellow	Use bordeaux every 2 weeks after plants start to run.
Onion	Mildew	Plants wilt. Mildew on leaves.	Spray with bordeaux.
Potato	Scab	Scabs on tubers.	Soak seed for 2 hours in formalin, 1 pint to 30 gallons water.
	Blight	Leaves spotted and blackened. Tubers show black-rot.	Clean seed. Spray with bordeaux.
	Dry Rot and wilt	Wilt of plants and rot in tubers. Ring of black spots on tubers when cut.	Clean seed. Rotate crops. Clean soil.
Tomato	Leaf-spot	Small spots which spread.	Spray with bordeaux, 4-4-50, every 2 weeks.

NOTE. This table by no means covers all diseases, but outlines in a general way the more common ones, and may be of aid to some customers.

Common Insect and Fungous Disease Cures

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Bordeaux is used for a great many different kinds of plant diseases, as may be seen from the above table. It is especially valuable in the control of mildew and fungous diseases on all vine plants, such as muskmelon, cucumber and watermelon. It is also used extensively on tomatoes and beans. The quantities may be varied according to the strength desired, but on most vegetable plants the 5-5-50 formula is most suitable. Five pounds of blue vitriol, or bluestone, is dissolved in water, and five pounds of fresh lime is slaked in a separate vessel. Then the blue vitriol and slaked lime should be added to sufficient water to fill a fifty-gallon barrel. This mixture should be used promptly as it loses its effect if allowed to stand, but the blue vitriol may be dissolved beforehand.

Forms of Tobacco Used as Insecticides

Tobacco has been found to be one of the best insecticides. It is used very commonly in greenhouses but can also be highly recommended for destroying the common aphis which appears on nearly all vegetable plants. In controlling the aphis it is important to spray so that the solution reaches the under side of the leaves, as this is where the aphis works. The most common and effective forms of tobacco are, "Tobaccoine," "Black-Leaf 40" and "Nicotine," which are used very successfully. These preparations come with special instructions as to their strength and how they should be diluted.

For Thirty-Six Years the Name of Stokes Has Been Known to American Seed-Buyers

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BUSINESS FROM ITS EARLY BEGINNINGS ON SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, TO ITS NEWLY ESTABLISHED PLANT IN NEW JERSEY



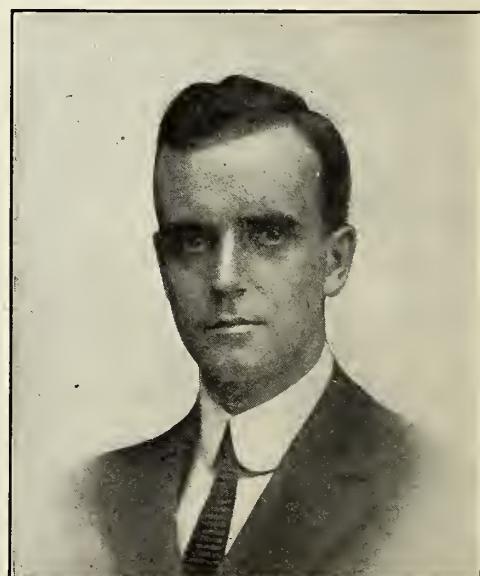
Mr. Walter P. Stokes, the founder of the business. Though now retired from active service, he is still a director in the company.

The development of a seed business, as entered into by Walter P. Stokes some thirty-six years ago, will, perhaps, be of interest to our customers who do not know of the early beginnings. Back in 1879, Walter P. Stokes started supplying the Philadelphia market-gardeners with their seeds. At that time the store was located down at 524 South Second Street, directly opposite the old market-house. Some two years after this, the partnership of Johnson & Stokes was established, and under this name Walter P. Stokes did business for about twenty-five years. For several years the seedhouse was located at 1114 Market Street, and in later years was moved down to 217-219 Market Street, at which point the firm built up a very large, general garden-seed business. In 1906 this partnership expired for personal reasons, and Walter P. Stokes continued in business under his own name at the 219 Market Street address. During the next eight years he conducted a general seed business, catering to both the home- and market-garden trade, and all this time building up a sound reputation for quality seeds and honest dealing. The name, Stokes' Standard, was firmly imbedded in the minds of a large number of loyal seed-buyers. During all this time the Floracrost Garden trial-grounds, at Moorestown, were testing out a large portion of the seed stocks. It became evident, however, that in order to cater to the high-class market-garden trade more ground for experimental work and stock-seed growing was necessary. Mr. Stokes had been at the helm for some thirty-five years, and by this time wanted to be relieved of the massive details which he had been carrying for so long, in order that he might have more freedom to look after his other interests. In the fall of 1914, therefore

Walter P. Stokes turned over the active management of his business, which is being continued and developed now under the corporate name of Stokes Seed Farms Company. Walter P. Stokes is a director in the new firm, and acts in an advisory capacity. The active management of the business, however, has been turned over to the new generation. Of our new methods and plans we have already written in the introduction of this catalogue. We fully realize our responsibility to hold up the old standard so firmly established with seed-buyers. After thirty-six years of continuous and steady development, we believe we are in a better position than we ever have been in before to supply the American farmers and gardeners with the very highest-quality seeds.



Francis C. Stokes, President



Walter H. Savery, Vice-President

Seed Supply Complete and Prices Normal

Europe's War will have no Serious Effect on Quality, Quantity or Prices of any Seeds Offered by us this Season

In gathering in our 1915 harvest some of the seed has cost us considerably more than in ordinary years. We, nevertheless, feel that this is no time to advance prices on our customers after the splendid support which they gave us this past season. Furthermore, as explained in the introduction of this catalogue, we have taken every precaution to insure the quality of the seeds which we are offering.

All Orders Filled Within 48 Hours

Realizing that quick and efficient service on our part is appreciated by our trade as much as any other one feature, we have adopted the rule that no order shall remain unfilled more than forty-eight hours after its receipt. We believe we can hold up to this even during the very busiest days of the year.

We are Responsible for Your Remittance

when sent by post-office money order, express money order, bank draft, personal check or cash by registered letter. We are also responsible for the safe arrival of seed, whether sent by parcel post, express or freight. The Stokes reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well established, and reference to any of the mercantile agencies or inquiry at your local bank will show this.

Our New Plans for Delivery of Seeds

Probably the Most Liberal Ever Offered

Under the new parcel-post and express rulings, we are pleased to announce the following concerning the delivery of seeds as quoted in this catalogue.

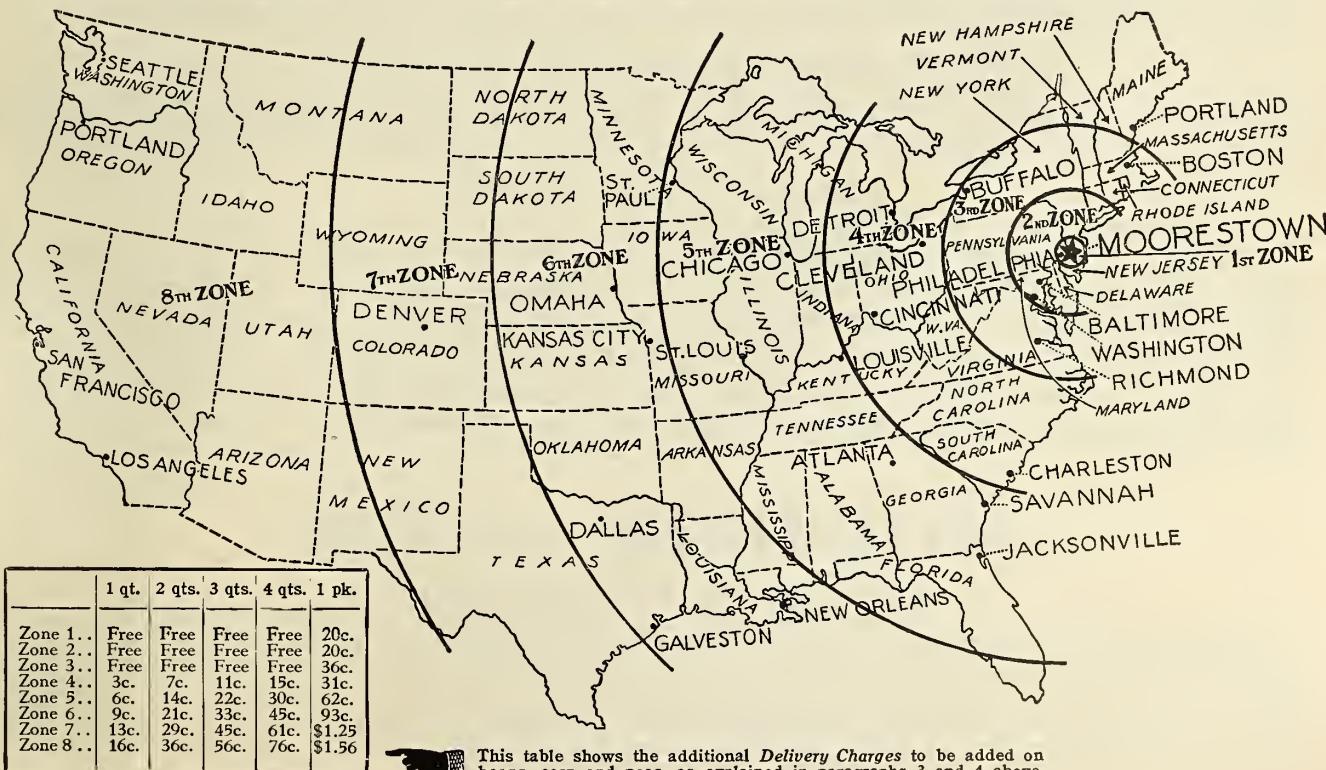
1. We will deliver free to any address in the United States or Canada seeds purchased by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, half-pint and pint.

2. We will deliver free all orders aggregating \$10 or over, regardless of distance or weight of shipment. (This delivery will be by parcel post, express or freight at our discretion.)

3. On orders aggregating less than \$10, when beans, corn or peas are purchased in quantities of one to four quarts inclusive,

we will deliver free to any address within the third postal zone from Philadelphia. (See parcel-post map at foot of page.)

4. Customers outside the third postal zone from Philadelphia must share the expense of delivery on all orders aggregating less than \$10 in which beans, corn or peas are ordered by the quart or in larger quantities. In order to equalize the expense of delivery, we agree to cover all charges except as noted in the special table of rates to be found in the lower left-hand corner.



This table shows the additional *Delivery Charges* to be added on beans, corn and peas, as explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.



S. S. Giant Green Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows a foot apart, in April or May. Thin out seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart, saving the strongest. Hoe frequently, and the next spring move the roots to their permanent location. Asparagus does best in deep, rich loam, which should be enriched with decayed manure. For the family garden it is most satisfactory to plant two-year-old roots. In the spring dig a trench 18 inches deep, put in 8 to 10 inches of well-decayed manure, and on this 3 or 4 inches of good soil; then lay the roots 12 to 15 inches apart, and fill the trench with good soil, leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches below the surface. One-year plants should be treated in the same way. Rows in the family garden may be 5 feet apart. Hoe deeply in spring, and do not cut until the third year after planting the roots. Hill up the rows each spring to blanch stalks, and give good top-dressing of manure each year after cutting. An Asparagus bed improves with age. One ounce of seed will sow 40 feet of row; 4 to 5 pounds, or 7,000 roots, will plant one acre

² S. S. Giant Green (Seed)

The name we have given our strain of Asparagus is descriptive of its growth. S. S. Giant Green is offered again this season with every confidence that it will prove successful for our trade. The stock offered is absolutely rust-resistant, and with moderately good growing conditions will produce large, heavy stalks of very brightest appearance and at the same time of the very best quality. As the size of the Asparagus depends largely on the richness of the soil in which it is grown, we are hardly justified in giving any definite dimensions. Price of seed, postpaid, Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

S. S. Giant Green (Roots)

In our endeavor to procure the very finest Asparagus roots for our customers, we are pleased to announce that we have been able to secure seed from what we believe is the finest stock of Asparagus in this country. The seed has been grown under the direct supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Experiment Station. The roots we have to offer this season are one-year-old roots which experience has proven are the most valuable for transplanting work. Two-year-old roots will very often not bring results as well as roots that have been transplanted after the first season. It is our honest belief that the Asparagus roots which we offer this season will produce the highest type of Asparagus it is possible to raise.

They are absolutely rust-resistant, and at the same time containing such inherent strength as to produce considerably larger stalks than the ordinary strains. It will be our constant aim in our selecting of Asparagus on our farm this season to keep in mind the fact that the large stalks are the most desirable for all classes of trade, and the selecting work, therefore, will be done with this idea in view. Price of roots, 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, prepaid within the first three zones; shipments beyond the third zone come under ruling No. 3 on page 9. \$4.50 per 1,000, by freight or express at purchaser's expense, except when Rule 2, page 9, is valid.

Is Your Asparagus-Bed Affected with Rust?

We know that several of our customers have had a great deal of trouble with this disease. To all such we cannot recommend too highly the use of the roots from our S. S. Giant Green strain. A new bed started this year with the roots which we have to offer will positively be absolutely free of rust. If growers communicate with us on this matter they will be given absolute proof of this statement.

Where Are the Old Varieties?

In our 1915 catalog we made the statement that there was no such thing as variety in Asparagus. This was made after a very careful investigation of the whole subject. Although we have found several persons who disagree with us on this matter, we still hold to our original stand, for we firmly believe that any difference in Asparagus is merely a difference of type and not a true varietal difference. The strain is the all-important factor. What we wanted to eliminate in our Asparagus seed business, as well as in our entire vegetable list, was the use of many varietal names for precisely the same stock of seed. We have had several orders this past season for the old standards such as Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Early Giant Argenteuil. These we could have filled all from the same bag, and adroitly attached individual labels according to the size of the orders; but rather than adopt this method we have written our customers frankly concerning it, and in most cases have gained their permission to fill their order under the name which we have given our particular strain,—S. S. Giant Green. Other seedsmen may differ in their belief concerning this point, and if they are honest enough in their belief to carry separate stocks of Asparagus under separate titles we have absolutely no quarrel with them; but for ourselves, at least, we feel that the stand we have taken is the right one.

ARTICHOKE

One ounce will produce
about 500 plants

¹ French or Green Globe

This vegetable comes to us from across the Atlantic. To our knowledge the French or Green Globe is the best sort for general use. The leaves, silvery gray in color, with reddish ribs at the base, are entirely without spines. The scales are pale green, shading to violet at the base. The stems are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The scales and bottom of the flower-head is the edible portion, usually eaten as a salad. The seed should be sown in hotbeds in February or March so that the plants can be set outside in rows when spring opens. The rows should be 4 feet apart and the plants 2 feet apart in the row. By this method globes develop the first year. Seed sown in May and transplanted in June should have the tops cut off in the fall and be carefully protected over winter. Artichoke beds should be renewed once in three years. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.



LIMA BEANS

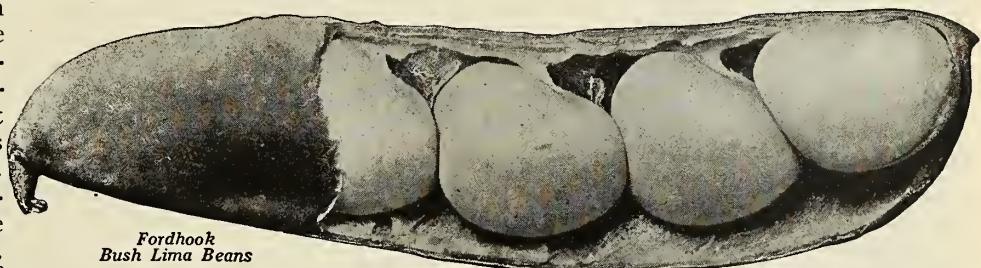
CULTURE.—All Lima Beans are very susceptible to rotting in cold, wet ground, and should not be planted until warm weather fairly sets in. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hill before planting the seed. Poles should be set 4 feet apart each way.

One quart of Lima Beans will plant about 100 hills, allowing 4 to 5 Beans to a hill; 20 quarts will plant an acre in hills 4 by 4 feet

35 Fordhook Bush Lima

The superiority of this Bean over all other Bush Limas that are in the market causes us to decide in its favor wholly and absolutely, thus eliminating all of the other varieties, some of which have been very popular in their time. The demand for the Fordhook is increasing every year, and rather than spend our efforts in trying to keep up the stocks of half a dozen varieties of Bush Limas we have decided to put everything right on this one variety, and then be sure that what we offer in this is as near perfection as possible. In other words, we are putting all of our eggs in one basket and watching them. The two great features of

good Fordhook seed are, first, Beans that are not cracked, which is so often the case, and, second, it is almost as necessary to have the stocks absolutely pure, eliminating all of the "runners" and other wild types. The first point is merely a matter of careful harvest, but the second point concerns directly the manner of seed-growing and it should be the business of every large Bean-grower to inquire into the purity of stocks which are being sold to him. The price should be a second consideration when purchasing Fordhook Bush Lima Beans, for poor-quality seed will very seriously affect the outcome of the crop. When fully developed, the vine of the Fordhook grows some 18 inches from the ground. The foliage is very heavy, and as all of the pods are borne under the leaves, they are well protected from the heat of the sun. The pods, which are of a bright green, are produced in clusters of from four to eight. There are some eighteen lateral stalks coming out from the main stem of the plant, and each of these stalks bears a cluster of some six or more Beans. The picking season lasts some three weeks. The pods of the Fordhook will mature nearly a week earlier than the old Dreer's or Thorburn's Bush Lima, and they are a considerably heavier cropper. They are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, each pod containing from 3 to 5 large Beans of exceptional quality, being entirely free from the mealy quality which is often found in the old Potato or Dreer's Lima. The dried Beans are oval in shape, very thick, and white with a greenish tinge. We consider the Fordhook far and away the best large dwarf Lima under cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75, pk. \$3.50, bus. \$11.



40 S. S. Large White Pole Lima

A Bean that has been in use in this country for over a century, but during that time, however, its type has been improved considerably. At the present time it is one of the most largely grown Pole Limas. The vines make a large growth and are very productive, having a long bearing season which usually begins after about seven weeks. The pods are a dark green, moderately curved, flat and uniform in size, containing from three to five seeds. The quality of the green shelled Beans is excellent. This Bean is not quite so large as the King of the Garden, but is somewhat earlier in season, that variety taking about eight weeks to mature. S. S. Large White Pole Lima is a splendid variety either for the home or market-garden. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50, bus. \$8.

44 King of the Garden Pole Lima

(Very Similar to Ford's Mammoth-Podded)

This Bean was introduced some thirty-five years ago, being developed from a selection of the Large White Pole Lima. It is very similar to the old Ford's Mammoth Pole, as introduced by Johnson and Stokes in 1893, and of late years these two Beans have been used almost interchangeably by the seed trade. This Bean is a great climber, very productive and late in season, having a long bearing season. This is more largely grown than any other Pole Lima, and owing to its large green pods, which are produced in great profusion, it has been a favorite with all classes of trade. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50, bus. \$8.



BEANS, GREEN-PODDED BUSH

CULTURE.—Early in the spring, after the ground is perfectly warm and danger from frost is past, sow in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills. Hoe frequently, keeping the ground stirred all summer, but do not hoe when the leaves are wet, or rust will result. Plant every two weeks for succession. Pick pods as soon as they are fit for use.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; two bushels one acre



S. S. Giant Stringless Green-Pod Beans

NOTE.—When ordering Beans, please refer to page 9 and read directions for delivery.

7 S. S. Giant Stringless Green-Pod

Introduced eighteen years ago by Johnson & Stokes, and now one of the most largely grown garden and market varieties. Plants very erect when young, free from runners, early intermediate in season, of moderate bearing period and very productive. The pods are about 6 inches in length, slightly curved, dark green in color, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless and without fiber. A magnificent Bean either for the home table or for the market. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$7.

9 Extra-Early Red Valentine

Earliness is the feature of this variety. The beans are fully matured within six to seven weeks after planting. The pods of this Bean are smaller than the Giant Stringless Green-Pod. They are light in color, of medium length, curved somewhat stringy, but of splendid quality and probably known better by large and small planters than any other variety in existence. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.65, bus. \$6.50.

11 Black Valentine

This Bean is not recommended for private use but as a market Bean it is one of the best in the entire list. It is unsurpassed in hardiness, excellent for shipping and one of the most uniformly productive handsome podded varieties we know of. It is not a Bean, however, that is liable to give entire satisfaction to market-gardeners' customers. The pod is longer and larger than the Red Valentine and will mature about one week later. Somewhat subject to anthracnose in rainy seasons. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$7.

13 Extra-Early Refugee

This Bean is extensively used where long shipments are necessary. While not so fleshy as the Red Valentine it, nevertheless, makes good snaps for home use. They are very similar to the Late Refugee in color of seed and shape of pod, but the season is much earlier and the vine larger than that variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.65, bus. \$6.50.

15 Late Refugee

A variety which has been sold in this country for ninety-four years, but with all its age is still in tremendous demand by all who desire a late-maturing variety. It is particularly popular with the southern gardeners for northern shipping and with canners. The pods are about 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, medium green in color and more productive than the Extra-Early Refugee. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.65, bus. \$6.50.

17 Dwarf Horticultural

Often spoken of as the Cranberry Bush Bean. It is a productive, early stringless variety. The pods are uniform, medium in length, slightly curved, flat and dark green with reddish splashes. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$7.

BEANS, WAX-PODDED BUSH

20 S. S. Round-Pod Kidney Wax

Introduced in 1900 by Johnson & Stokes, and now listed by nearly 100 seed firms. The name Brittle Wax has been applied to it by one seedhouse. The dried seeds of this Bean are almost white in color. The snap pods, somewhat variable in size, are very long, curved, round, medium yellow, extremely brittle and absolutely stringless. The pods are borne equally above and below the foliage. The season is medium early. A magnificent Bean for market or home consumption. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

22 Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

This early and productive variety is one of the most largely grown of all Wax Beans. It is a splendid shipper, and has uniformly straight, light yellow pods about 6 inches long, and flattish oval in shape. The dried seeds are solid black in color. This Bean is perhaps more subject to anthracnose than any in the list. It is not a good Bean for home consumption as it is tough and stringy, but its splendid appearance offers a good sale on the produce markets. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

24 Improved Golden Wax

This Bean is considered to be one of the most reliable of the extremely early wax-podded sorts, suitable either for home or market consumption, shipping qualities quite fair and, except for a greenish tinge which sometimes appears under certain growing conditions, of beautiful appearance. Its season is rather short. Pods are 5 inches long, straight, oval, deep yellow in color and stringless. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$7.

26 Sure-Crop Stringless Wax

A comparatively new Bean which is becoming more and more popular every season with all classes of our trade. The strong, vigorous vines produce rich yellow pods, slightly curved, 6 to 7 inches long and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. It is absolutely free from strings and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

28 Wardwell's Kidney Wax

An equally satisfactory Bean for home garden, local markets or long-distance shipping purposes. The medium yellow pods, uniform in size and nearly 6 inches long, are brittle and stringless. As with the Currie's Rust-proof they are subject to anthracnose during rainy seasons. This Bean is one of the most largely grown wax varieties. It is, however, more subject to disease and to climatic conditions than some of the other sorts listed above. This is proof of its quality. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

32 Kentucky Wonder—POLE BEAN

This is a very old variety of the Green-podded Pole Bean, enormously prolific; pods are light green, frequently 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, and very crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$7.



SSS.

S. S. Round-Pod Kidney Wax Beans

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF BEANS		SUBSTITUTE
NOT LISTED		
Bountiful	:	BLACK VALENTINE
Full-Measure	:	REFUGEE
Stringless	:	
Michigan White Wax	:	SURE-CROP STRINGLESS WAX
Rustless Golden Wax	:	

BEETS

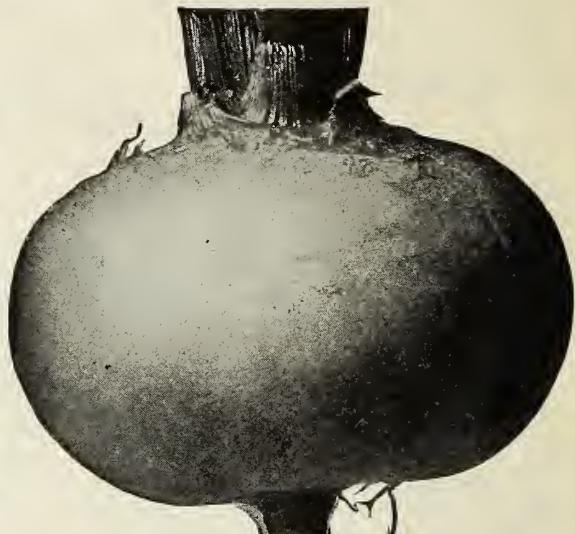
CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 1 foot apart. When the seed is well up, thin the seedlings so that they are 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow up to the first of July about every two weeks, if succession is desired throughout the summer.

One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; five pounds will sow an acre

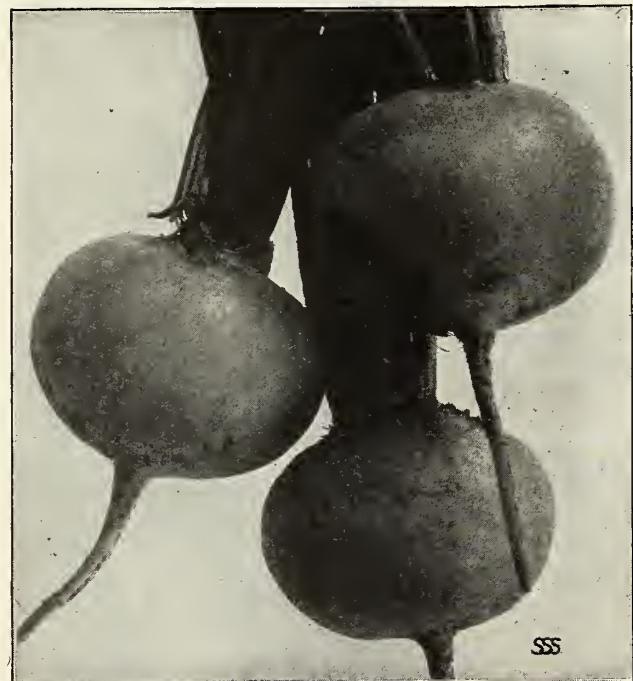
58 Early Wonder

OF FINER QUALITY THAN ANY EXTRA-EARLY BEET INTRODUCED UP TO THIS TIME

Early Wonder is the result of five years of selection work which has been done on the Crosby's Egyptian. The two main objects in this work have been to produce a Beet which is sweeter, more tender and with a smaller top than the old standard, Crosby's Egyptian. We believe it is destined to become one of the leading canning and home-garden varieties. The sometimes flattened, globe-shaped root is medium in size, bright red in color and with a smooth surface. It is in condition for use when about 2 inches in diameter, and under favorable conditions will mature in about fifty days. As compared with the Crosby's Egyptian the root is of superior quality for table use, as it is much more tender and sweet. We recommend this new Beet very highly after two years' practical trial among some of our large market- and home-garden customers. It has met with success in all fields everywhere, and its trueness to type has already won for it the hearts of our market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.



Early Wonder Beet



S. S. Crosby's Egyptian Beet

60 S. S. Crosby's Egyptian

Probably the most largely used Beet, both in the operations of the market-gardener and for the average American home gardener. It will produce roots fit for the table quicker than any other sort. This variety is not well suited for forcing or transplanting as is the Extra-Early Flat Egyptian but, nevertheless, produces roots fit for use at an early date. The matured roots are decidedly larger and much less flattened and distinctly lighter in color than the latter variety, and the zoning is distinctly lighter. The earliest roots, under favorable conditions, will be fit for use within fifty days from planting, and the bulk of the crop will be taken off in fifty-five to sixty days. The tops of this Beet are very small and the leaves are of a medium green, shaded with dark red. The color of the root is a bright red and it is in best condition for use when about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The interior of the root is a vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Our Beet seed is grown from roots selected for trueness to type and high quality. We endeavor to produce Beet seed second to none

62 Extra-Early Flat Egyptian

This Beet must not be confused with Crosby's Egyptian, as they are not similar in any way except in earliness. Extra-Early Flat Egyptian is the best forcing Beet under cultivation. This Beet is also used in a large way for canning purposes, reaching a suitable canning size in from forty-five to fifty-five days, according to weather conditions. The matured roots of this Beet are flatter and smaller than the Crosby. The color is a very dark red and the interior a dark blood-red, zoned with a lighter shade. The roots of this variety are not in condition for use as long as the Crosby. It is by all means the best crop for forcing and transplanting and excellent for the first early crop outdoors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

64 Early Eclipse

This variety is especially desirable either for the home garden or for bunching. It will mature under favorable conditions in about sixty days. The round, slightly top-shaped roots are bright red in color and are about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter when matured. The interior is a bright red, zoned with pinkish white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

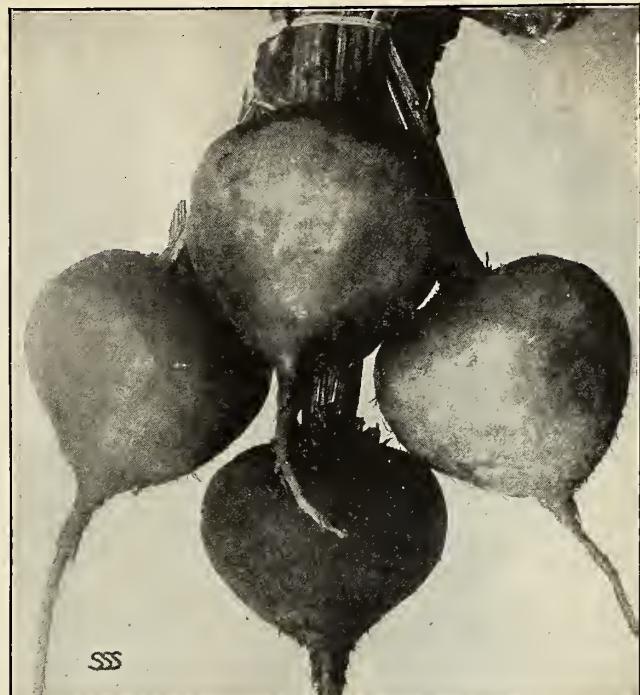
68 Lentz Extra-Early

(Philadelphia-Grown)

This Beet is in great demand by our local Philadelphia County trade. It is also being grown with success by market-gardeners in widespread parts of the country. The seed is grown every year for us by local market-gardeners who fully understand the value of producing stock which is absolutely true. Lentz Extra-Early matures in about fifty-five days, and the dark red root is most deliciously sweet and tender. The inside is zoned red and white. The tops are of medium size, and the tap-roots small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

66 Detroit Dark Red

One of the most universally planted of all varieties. The canning industry uses tremendous quantities of it. It is considered the best by most home gardeners, and commercial vegetable-growers are putting in thousands of acres every season. This Beet will mature under favorable conditions in about sixty days, but reaches a size suitable for canning in about fifty days. The globular, nearly round root is a very dark blood-red, and the interior is a deep vermillion-red, zoned with a



Model Red Globe Beets

lighter shade of the same color. The tops are very small, upright in growth, the leaves being a dark green, shaded with red. Its great advantage over all other early Beets is its deep red color, which makes it a favorite among all classes of planters. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

70 Model Red Globe

A Beet similar to the Detroit Dark Red except that it is slightly later in season, is more globular in shape, and retains its rich blood-crimson color when canned or pickled. The quality is superb, being much sweeter than some of the extra-early varieties. It will mature in about fifty-five to sixty days under favorable conditions. It is very generally uniform in shape, having a small tap-root and a smooth bulb free from rootlets. Because of its rapid root development it can be sold when younger than some of the other varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF BEETS

NOT LISTED	SUBSTITUTE
Stokes' Standard Early	EARLY WONDER
Fireball	{ MODEL RED GLOBE
Ruby Dulcet	LENTZ EXTRA-EARLY
Dark Stinson	
Bastian's Blood Turnip	{ PHILADELPHIA HALF-LONG
Ford's Perfected Half-Long	
Bastian's Half-Long	

Every variety listed above is distinct from any other. No double naming, but the very best from the whole list.



*New Century
Late Beet*

72 Philadelphia Half-Long

(Grown at Windermoor)

One of the most important Beets in our trade, and therefore one about which we have taken a great deal of care to assure our customers of trueness to the original type. The stock we offer is grown and selected on our Windermoor Farm, and we stand back of it with the full assurance that it will give as good satisfaction as any half-long Beet which has ever been produced. As a late Beet for winter and spring use it is unexcelled. The roots are deep red in color, very smooth and uniform. The interior is a rich red, zoned with a lighter red, and the flesh is sweet and tender. It retains its eating qualities longer than any other sort we know of. When matured the root is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and will mature under favorable conditions in from sixty to sixty-five days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

74 New Century Late

Walter P. Stokes introduced this Beet from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, three seasons ago. It is of a half-long globe-shape type, brownish red on the outside, and the interior is a deep red throughout every stage of its growth. It is a late winter Beet and should not be sown as a spring variety. The introducer says of it, "It is, without

qualification, the best Beet that can possibly be planted for late fall or winter use, and we strongly recommend it to our market-growing friends for this purpose, for it makes a fine appearance when prepared for market. It can be used in all stages of growth, from the very youngest Beet until it attains a size of five to six pounds in weight. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

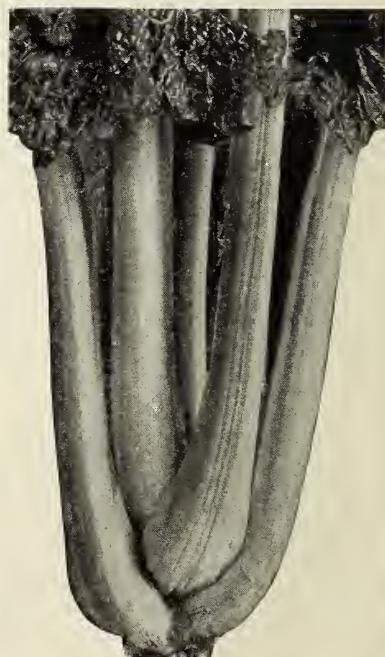
SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE

(Cut-and-Come-Again)

This excellent but little-known vegetable is sometimes listed as Silver or Spinach Beet. It is used extensively for its large, tender leaves and leaf-stalks which are cut just as you would cut spinach. Later in the season the broad, flat, wax-like leaf-stems are cooked and pickled as celery. It is a vegetable which is worthy of a place in every garden but it is too little known by the majority of planters. We feel that market-gardeners have not taken it up as extensively as they should. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

80 Giant Lucullus

By all means the best strain of Chard to be had. The stalks are nearly as thick and broad as rhubarb, and from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf. The plant is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The leaves are heavily crumpled or savoyed, and are very crisp and tender. Sown outdoors the usable size is reached in nine to ten weeks, but the leaves may be cut earlier than this. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

A SUCCULENT WINTER FEED FOR ALL LIVE-STOCK

As a succulent feed for all classes of live-stock, especially milch cows, Mangel-Wurzel Beets rank second only to ensilage. In some sections where the silo is not being used by dairy farmers, the Mangel-Wurzel is especially popular. Mangels should be fed to dairy cows immediately after milking, as if they are fed in large amounts before milking they sometimes taint the flavor of the milk. For the best results the seed should be sown early in May, and the crop should always be harvested before the hard freezes come on in November, as the portion above the ground is damaged by the cold weather. The roots are then gathered and stored in a cool, damp place away from freezing weather, or may be buried in the ground the same as turnips. The yield on certain varieties, such as S. S. Giant of Battles Mangel, Long Red Mangel and Golden Tankard Mangel is from twenty-five to forty tons to the acre. Such a succulent feed mixed with the ordinary hay and corn-meal ration increases the milk production to a great extent, and rewards any trouble taken in the raising of Mangel Beets. They are also used extensively for sheep, and cannot be recommended too highly for swine and poultry. In the southeastern counties of England, where a large number of the famous pure-bred herds of sheep are raised, Mangels constitute a large proportion of the ration. The result of these breeders with sheep is closely associated with the careful and efficient method of balancing up the rations for their herds. The stockmen in Canada feed Mangels also to a large extent.

⁸⁵ S. S. Giant of Battles Mangel

This variety has made an excellent reputation with farmers who desire a high percentage of feeding value together with a large yield to the acre. The roots grow cylindrical in shape, with red flesh. One of the best points of this variety is that a large portion of the Mangel grows above ground, making it easily pulled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



SSS

S. S. Giant
of Battles
Mangel

⁸⁷ Mammoth Long Red Mangel

This variety is sometimes known as Jumbo, Norbitan Giant, or Colossal. It is perhaps the most universally used Mangel Beet, and deserves this popularity. It forms extremely large, long, straight roots, making its yield to the acre exceptional. A single specimen of this variety often weighs twenty to thirty pounds. The feeding value of this variety is very good, but it ranks second to one or two other varieties in regard to quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

⁸⁹ Golden Tankard Mangel

Golden Tankard is a smooth, yellow-fleshed Mangel having large roots tapering suddenly at the bottom. It has small tops, and can, therefore, be grown in rows closer together than the other spreading varieties. It is especially recommended for sheep and poultry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

⁹¹ Giant Half-Sugar Rose Mangel

Like the Giant of Battles this variety grows a large part of its root above ground. It has a large sugar content, and is used for sugar-making as well as for cattle-feeding. The roots are rose-colored and exceptionally smooth for a Mangel Beet. It is also a very heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

⁹² Improved White Sugar Mangel

This variety is harder, contains a greater percentage of sugar and is an improvement on most varieties of Sugar Beet in nearly every way. It is also valuable for stock-feeding and yields fairly well. This variety is in large use by the Sugar Beet-growers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 15 cts., lb. 50cts.

95 Brussels Sprouts

A VEGETABLE IN GREAT DEMAND BY ALL HIGH-CLASS MARKETS



Up to this time vegetable-growers and home-garden planters do not seem to have recognized the value of Brussels Sprouts. Only a very small proportion of the private gardens have this most delicious of vegetables included, and very few vegetable-growing districts make a specialty of it. A large interest has been taken in it by the cauliflower men on eastern Long Island, where it is intercropped extensively and where it has proven to be a splendid money-maker for all who have taken it up. The plant resembles cabbage, the edible part, however, being in the small leaves or "sprouts" which grow on the stalk at each leaf-joint. The culture of this vegetable is very generally the same as for late cabbage except that the leaves are broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. One of the great difficulties which American gardeners have had with this vegetable is the fact that they do not allow it a long-enough growing season. It is primarily an autumn vegetable, but must have a long growing season, and this point is not generally recognized. Seed should be sown in the hot-beds early in March and then transplanted to permanent quarters before they crowd one another. We cannot be too insistent in urging our customers to go in for at least a small quantity of Brussels Sprouts this season. If you do not want them for your own use, you are sure to find a ready market for them anywhere. As Mr. Sutton of England has said, "Brussels Sprouts command respect from prince and peasant as the finest autumnal vegetable we have of the small green class." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.



A partial view of our trial-grounds at Windermoor. Hundreds of type and purity tests are made here

¹⁴⁵ Pe-Tsai, Chinese Cabbage

A NEW VEGETABLE WHICH SHOULD
BE GROWN IN EVERY GARDEN

This little-known vegetable is destined, we believe, to have a wide sale, as it makes a most delicious salad if properly grown. It seems to be a cross or hybrid between cabbage and Cos lettuce. Under good conditions it makes a large head, of the shape shown in the illustration, 15 to 18 inches high by 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It bleaches a beautiful greenish white. There is a variance in the type, some growing more nearly round than others, though the variety we are selling makes a long head. The heads are almost as firm and solid as cabbage, but the texture of the leaf-stalk is as tender as celery or lettuce. It has a fine, delicate flavor, far better than cabbage, and more like the flavor of the imported French endive, or chicory. It is served on the table like lettuce, with French dressing, or it makes a lovely cole-slaw, dressed exactly as when made from a head of cabbage. When cooked like a cabbage it is very delicate in flavor, tasting more like cauliflower, though we prefer it served raw.

The plants should be transplanted when quite small, like lettuce plants, which they much resemble. They should be given plenty of room, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 18 to 20 inches in the row. The soil best suited is a low, moist or even wet soil; drained muck would grow it to perfection. The plants are very sensitive to weather conditions, and also to maggots and diseases. Sometimes there is a tendency in the outside leaves to rot. The seed is exactly like cabbage seed, and it should be treated as a fall crop just as you would for late cabbage, sowing the seed in June or early in July. It has a crystal-white center, whiter than any other lettuce and more beautiful than the heart of any cabbage. The head does not become hard like a cabbage, or semi-hard like the best strains of lettuce.

Mr. H. B. Fullerton, Director of the Agricultural Development of the Long Island Railroad, writes: "Every leaf, including the outside ones, is tender and delicate and good to eat. It makes the finest cole-slaw on earth, and in this form positively astounds those tackling it for the first time. From the American point of view it is distinctly a salad plant, either served alone or with onions or tomatoes. It is not strong enough in the cabbage flavor, with which Americans are familiar, for the lover of the lid-lifting odor of boiled cabbage. We have had no difficulty in growing Pe-Tsai on Long Island from early spring planting clear through to the very latest crops. We have also found that it forces easily in common coldframes." Do not fail to include it in your list.

PACKET 10 CTS., OUNCE 25 CTS., 1/4 POUND \$1, POUND \$3.50.



Pe-Tsai, Photographed at the Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.



CABBAGE

104 Stokes' Earliest (Etampes)

For a number of years this Cabbage has been the earliest of all heading varieties. It matures fully one week ahead of the Early Jersey Wakefield, and will not make quite so solid or large a head as the latter variety. Nevertheless, it is a splendid Cabbage with which to capture the early markets. It is usually entirely off the markets before the Jersey Wakefields have started, and for this reason very often brings double money. As a home-garden Cabbage it is unexcelled in quality by any of the early pointed-head varieties. It will mature under favorable conditions, in approximately one hundred days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

100 S. S. Early Jersey Wakefield

The most largely known of all extra-early pointed-head varieties. Early Jersey Wakefield will mature about one week later than the Stokes' Earliest (Etampes), producing a considerably larger head than that Cabbage and being of a very firm, solid texture, the quality of which is excellent. The heads keep firm for a considerable length of time and this, of course, is an important factor when it is grown as a field crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



102 Charleston or Large Wakefield

The particular merit of this Cabbage is the fact that it will produce an exceedingly large head quite early in the season, being only about six days later in maturing than the Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a sort which is very generally used by all classes of planters, and on the whole gives splendid satisfaction. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

122 Succession

A sure-heading main-season Cabbage, forming a very large, round head when matured. It is one week later than All Seasons but very vigorous. It may be used as a winter as well as late summer Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., 1/4lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

108 Copenhagen Market (Grown in Denmark)

This magnificent Danish Cabbage has earned for itself a permanent place with American gardeners. It is as early as Charleston Wakefield, but its habit of growth is round rather than pointed as is the latter variety. We do not advise anyone sowing Copenhagen Market in the fall for transplanting in the spring, as there is danger of its shooting to seed before forming a head. As an early spring Cabbage of the round-head type we know of no rival. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

110 Early Winnigstadt AMONG THE BEST MEDIUM-EARLY SORTS

Early Winnigstadt is a hard, sharply pointed Cabbage which is a sure cropper for, owing to the texture of its dark green leaves, it does not suffer from insects and diseases as some other less-hardy varieties unfortunately do. Early Winnigstadt is well adapted for kraut, and is very often used as a winter Cabbage when the seed is sown late. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

117 Early Flat Dutch

A very valuable and economical second-early variety. The plant is short-stemmed, upright and with few outer leaves, consequently the rows can be set close together. The heads are nearly round, with a slightly flattened top, very solid and uniform in shape and size. This variety is slightly earlier than Early Summer Cabbage, which we discarded one year ago owing to its similarity to Early Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Foreign hostilities have made Cabbage seed exceptionally scarce, but our customers can rest assured we offer only the best stocks.



115 All-Head Early

A second-early sort of the flat type which has become very popular among large planters, probably due to the fact that it has a very deep-set head which increases its bulk very appreciably. All-Head Early is used very extensively for kraut, and also can be carried through the winter by means of late planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

127 Danish Ballhead (Grown in Denmark)

Our entire output of this magnificent winter Cabbage is grown for us in Denmark, and we feel that the seed which we are offering is of as high quality as can be obtained. Danish Ballhead is a long-stemmed variety of unfailing popularity due, no doubt, to its adaptability to all soils and conditions and the fact that it is a sure header and magnificent keeper. Thousands of acres are put in every year of Danish Ballhead, as the splendid, round heads are very solid and cannot be excelled for storage work. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

125 Danish Roundhead

A Cabbage very similar to the Ballhead, the main difference being in its shorter stem. The head is slightly larger than the Ballhead and as solid as a rock. The other characteristics of the Danish Ballhead apply in almost every respect to this variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

130 S. S. Late Flat Dutch

One of the old standard late winter Cabbages. The deep, flat heads are as solid as a rock and have excellent keeping qualities. It has a reputation for producing more tons to the acre than any other Cabbage under cultivation, and by some is used in preference to the late Danish variety described above. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Danish Ballhead Cabbage



S.S.S.

All-Head Early Cabbage

120 All Seasons

(Market-Gardener's No. 2)

A feature of this Cabbage is its remarkable resistance to hot sun and dry weather, in addition to the fact that it remains in condition for use probably longer than any other variety. It is altogether an intermediate variety either for late summer or autumn use. The heads are nearly round, slightly flattened but solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

133 Nokor, or Volga

Among all the multiplicity of varieties of Cabbage this one still holds its own with unfailing popularity. Not only as a winter keeper but as a spring Cabbage for southern planters it is equally successful. The heads are round, of compact growth, light grayish green in color and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

135 S. S. Hard-Heading Savoy

The success we have attained with Savoy Cabbage during the past two seasons among Philadelphia gardeners has been highly encouraging. S. S. Hard-Heading Savoy is a Cabbage which is well savoyed and of a fine deep color. In trueness to type and in heading qualities we believe it is unexcelled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

139 Mammoth Red Rock

Red Cabbages have found very good markets in the North for a number of seasons, and their popularity is increasing rather than diminishing. Mammoth Red Rock is the larger of the two heading Red Cabbages offered. The stems are of medium length, the head round and of a very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

140 Red Danish Stonehead (Grown in Denmark)

Recent trials of this Cabbage have proved that it is one of the truest to type in our entire list. Red Danish Stonehead forms a dark red head not so large as Mammoth Red Rock but more solid, and its rich coloring extends farther into the center of the head. Growers desiring a Red Cabbage which is absolutely true as to type can do no better than use our strain of Red Danish Stonehead. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

NOT LISTED

Quick Cash	.	.	.
Early Summer	.	.	.
Glory of Enkhuizen	.	.	.
Louderback's All-the-Year-Round	.	.	.
Matchless Late Flat Dutch	.	.	.
Sure Head	.	.	.
Short-Stem Drumhead	.	.	.
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	.	.	.
Wormproof Hardiana	.	.	.

SUBSTITUTE

EARLY FLAT DUTCH
COPENHAGEN MARKET
ALL-HEAD EARLY
S. S. LATE FLAT DUTCH
WINNINGSTADT



CARROTS

The Carrot is one of the most important vegetables in the operations of the market-gardener, for there is always a tremendous demand for this vegetable on the large city markets. The ease with which it is grown is, no doubt, partly responsible for its rather general use in home gardens. Stokes' Carrot seed has long had a reputation with market-gardeners in all sections of the country, and we have made every effort to insure the quality of seed since the war started. Carrot has been in shorter supply for the past eighteen months than any other European-grown seed. At this writing, however, we are very well covered on most varieties, and the extensive tests which we have put our seed through makes it possible for us to know absolutely what we are selling. Regardless of circumstances, therefore, our trade should have perfect confidence in any seed purchased from us.

CULTURE.—For Forcing. The Early Scarlet Horn is, we believe, the best forcing Carrot under cultivation. For this work well-prepared, mild hotbeds should be used, in which there is about 6 inches of soil. The heat should never exceed 60 degrees, and protection should be made against sharp frosts by covering the hotbeds with mats. Sow the seed broadcast, and when the young plants have four or five leaves, thin them to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, and admit air on warm days. The crop can be taken off in about three and a half to four months. Work of this kind has proved very profitable under certain conditions. The Scarlet Horn is of splendid quality when pulled young, and it will prove very popular wherever it is served.

CULTURE.—For Outdoor Spring Crops. For early outdoor crops sow the seed in the ground as soon as it can be worked in the spring. We would particularly caution everyone against the danger of not plowing deeply enough for the longer sorts. Failure to do this often results in uneven root specimens and, as a rule, the seedsman gets the blame. S. S. Rubicon Half-Long, Danvers Half-Long and Saint Valery are the most-used varieties for general crop sowing. As the Carrots make their appearance, hoeing, weeding, watering and thinning to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should be carefully attended to. Later, thin them to 3 or 4 inches apart. This work generally

receives too little attention in this country, and the Carrots when crowded do not attain their proper shape or size. For a succession of crops sow every two weeks, up to July 1.

CULTURE.—For Late Crops. Sow the seed in August and give it the same attention as directed for early crops. Roots may be stored for winter purposes by pulling them before the killing autumn frosts and storing them in a cold shed or cellar. They should be arranged in tiers, spreading above each a little sand or dry soil. They should be examined often and those that start to decay removed at once. By pulling down the piles and rebuilding them from time to time you should keep them in good condition nearly all winter. Another method of storing Carrots is to trench them about 1 foot under ground in the field. Cover them with sand if possible. When this operation is done, the roots should be set up vertically to protect them from frost and dampness.

One ounce will sow about 125 feet of drill; four pounds will sow an acre with rows 14 inches apart



S. S. Rubicon Half-Long Carrot

150 S. S. Rubicon Half-Long (Chantenay)

The most universally used Carrot for all outdoor crop purposes. It is earlier than Danvers Half-Long, and will average some thirty to forty tons to the acre. The root is somewhat stump-rooted, as can be seen in the illustration, which has been reduced from the original. Its average length will be between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 inches, tapering slightly from well-set shoulders. The surface is smooth and a deep orange in color, and the flesh is very crisp and tender, probably the best quality of Carrot which we offer. One of its best features is the fact that it is ready for table use at almost every stage during its growth. This is not only of convenience to the home gardener but is also valuable to the market-gardener who can thus take advantage of a higher market. The great productiveness and the ease with which Rubicon can be harvested have made it a desirable stock-feeding sort which, regardless of the slightly higher price in seed over the cheaper varieties, is very often used for this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Danvers Half-Long

Saint Valery

S. S. Rubicon Half-Long

THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT TABLE CARROTS

152 Danvers Half-Long Carrot

A VERY DESIRABLE GARDEN VARIETY

A second-early Carrot which, no doubt, has attained its popularity because of its adaptability to all classes of soil. Danvers Half-Long is one of the old types of Carrot, and although it resembles Rubicon in many ways, it differs mainly in its slightly longer season and shape of root which will average from 6 to 8 inches, tapering uniformly to a blunt point and being slightly smaller in diameter than the Rubicon. The color of the flesh is a rich, deep orange, and the quality is most excellent. This Carrot is not entirely free from a core of a lighter color than the exterior layers of flesh. For this reason we do not advise its use by canners, but this does not affect its value for any other purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

154 Early Scarlet Horn

(FRENCH FORCING)

This is the standard early forcing Carrot. The roots are quite small, only attaining a length of about 3 inches. When young this Carrot is of the very finest quality. The roots are reddish orange in color and the tops small. Care should be taken to harvest the crop before it passes the eating stage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

158 Oxheart, or Guerande

A Carrot very largely used for hard, stiff soils for it is the easiest to harvest under such conditions. The tops are comparatively small, with roots $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 5 inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is a deep orange and of magnificent quality when pulled young. Oxheart will produce more tons to the acre than some of the other varieties and is very often used for stock purposes. For horses, or as winter food for milch cows, Carrots cannot be surpassed and we would recommend a more general use of them by farmers for this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

156 Saint Valery

THE BEST CARROT OF THE LONG ORANGE TYPE

It is grown most successfully in rather light soil, as otherwise the harvest is sometimes difficult. Care should be taken to prepare the ground deeper than with other varieties, as Saint Valery is from 2 to 3 inches longer than such Carrots as Rubicon or Danvers. We have discarded the Long Orange in favor of St. Valery because of the superior appearance of the latter variety. Its color is reddish orange and its season follows very closely on to the Danvers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

160 Yellow Belgian

The standard Carrot for stock purposes. The roots of this variety grow to about 12 inches in length, somewhat tapering and with a yellow flesh. It is a big yielder and is generally considered the best Carrot for stock purposes. The root of this Carrot protrudes above the ground about one-third of its length, thus making harvest comparatively easy. Yellow Belgian is no more hardy than any of the table varieties and, therefore, must be pulled before the killing frosts come in the autumn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



CAULIFLOWER

Unfortunately this most delicious of all vegetables is probably known to fewer planters and consumers than any other one vegetable. The general opinion is that it is a most difficult vegetable to produce. Perhaps this has been responsible for its limited cultivation in this country. Cauliflower plants are a little more tender than cabbage, and greater care must be exercised in raising them, but there should be little difficulty in producing a splendid crop if the ordinary precautions of culture are adhered to. We believe the Cauliflower markets are glutted less often than most others. There is always a demand for the vegetable, and the supply is usually somewhat limited, for at the present time there are only a half-dozen sections in the entire country which make a real specialty of it, viz., eastern Long Island, Garret County, Maryland, and a section along the Mississippi River in Louisiana. Of course, there is some Cauliflower grown in every market-garden district, but up to the present time it has not had the attention which it deserves.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower is best adapted to growth in a cool, moist climate, as it rebels against heat, dry weather and low humidity. Climatic conditions, however, seem to have very little effect on one of the newer varieties which has been introduced within the last few seasons,—Danish Dry Weather,—for with this new Cauliflower inland growers have had a marked degree of success. Overhead irrigation has proved to be of value to crops under such circumstances. Cauliflower plants are a little more tender than cabbage, and should not be sown until after March 1 in the latitude of New Jersey. One ounce will produce from 2,500 to 3,000 plants.

172 Earliest Snowball

Unquestionably the earliest strain of Cauliflower under cultivation. This variety is well adapted for home gardens or commercial use. The seed of Snowball which is offered is grown in Denmark by a man in whom we have every confidence. The results so far attained from this Cauliflower have been most excellent. The plants of this variety are very compact, with few short, outside leaves, thus allowing more plants to the acre than some varieties. The heads when blanched are pure white and are of the very best market size, being solid in their makeup. Snowball is altogether one of the most attractive Cauliflowers that we know of. It is by all means the earliest-heading variety under cultivation, Pkt. 20 cts., oz. \$2.50, 1/4lb. \$8, lb. \$28.

170 S. S. Alabaster (Early Dwarf Erfurt)

Where the very early market is no consideration, we would advise everyone to plant this variety of Cauliflower. It will mature into magnificent heads about one week later than Earliest Snowball, and experience has proved that it is one of the surest-heading sorts in the entire list. It is very similar in most respects to Earliest Snowball,

being of dwarf growth, and the short outside leaves forming a pure white head when protected. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. \$2.50, 1/4lb. \$8, lb. \$28.

174 Danish Dry Weather

To all who are not situated in cool, moist climates we would advise Danish Dry Weather. It has proved the most adaptable strain for growing under hot and dry conditions. Very often success has been attained with this variety where others proved a total failure. This Cauliflower will mature about one week later than Earliest Snowball. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. \$2.50, 1/4lb. \$8, lb. \$28.

176 Veitch's Autumn Giant

A distinct and late variety, with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, white, firm and compact, and can be well protected by their own foliage. This is a very late-maturing variety and plants should be started and transplanted earlier in the season than other sorts in order to insure their maturity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.



Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY



¹⁹⁰ **S. S. Golden Self-Blanching**

Again we offer to our trade stock of this celebrated "yellow" Celery, which has been carried over and found to be up to its usual high quality. So much depends on the seed stock of this Celery that we have made it a definite rule to test out all seed before sending it out to our trade. We

believe this extra protection is due everyone. The remarkable success of many members of the New York State Vegetable-Growers' Association, as well as a large portion of the Michigan muck growers, during this past season, gives us a fuller measure of confidence than we could otherwise possibly have. No one need fear for the germinating qualities of this seed, for we guarantee it to be entirely satisfactory to everyone.

Golden Self-blanching is the standard early Celery the country over. It is of finer quality and will be ready for use earlier in the fall than any other Celery under cultivation. The plants are of medium size, thick and stocky, and with yellowish green foliage. The inner stems and leaves blanch as the plant matures. Its quality is unsurpassed by any of the early varieties, and it is not only sown by a large proportion of market-gardeners but is the most popular for home-garden growing. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50, lb. \$20.



CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a coldframe or dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed or else thinned out to 5 or 6 inches apart. Let them grow until wanted for transplanting out into the beds or trenches. Early in July in the North, or a month or six weeks later in the South, is the proper time to set out the plants in the trenches. The trenches should be shallow, and wide enough to hold one or two rows. These rows should be 1 foot apart and the plants set about 8 inches apart in the row. As the plants grow, they should be earthed up to blanch them, care being taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. For keeping over winter, they may be either banked up with earth and covered over with litter to protect from frost, with boards on top to keep out the rain, or they may be taken up and blanched in a box in the cellar.

One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants

192 White Plume

A SPLENDID EARLY MARKET CELERY

The chief feature of White Plume is its beautiful appearance. It has light green leaves shading nearly white at the tips, and will find a ready sale on almost all markets. As the plants mature the inner stems and leaves turn white, but in order to give it the very best appearance the plants should be artificially blanched before being placed on the market. We do not recommend this variety for home use as it has a very flat flavor and in fact is almost bitter. The buying public, however, does not seem to remember the flavor of early Celery from one year to another and, therefore, White Plume usually finds as good markets if not better than any variety the whole winter through. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

194 Nofault Giant

An American variety, introduced by Walter P. Stokes in 1912, and which has since become very popular. It is earlier and larger than White Plume, and fully as large as Golden Self-blanching; very solid and of excellent flavor. It is by far the best white Celery that we know of, and can be sown very early without running to seed. It originated in a block of Giant Pascal, having the size and quality of the parent, but with a distinct self-blanching habit, which runs wonderfully true to type. As a table Celery we know of no superior. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.



Three handsome stalks of White Plume Celery sent in to us by a Philadelphia market grower

203 Columbia

An early-maturing Celery resembling the Golden Self-blanching in many particulars. The round, thick stalks are of the Pascal shape. When properly blanched, the heart is a beautiful, light golden yellow. It will mature close after the Golden Self-blanching and is recommended for all purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

208 Sutton's Prize Pink

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED VARIETY FOR THE HOME GARDEN

We cannot say too much for the quality of this splendid English Celery. We believe from our trials that it is the finest-flavored of any of the red Celeries. Without any hesitation, we would say that it is the most delicious in flavor of any Celery we ever had on our table. Sutton's Prize Pink grows to a medium height and is blanched without serious difficulty. Where market-gardeners have a private trade, where quality counts above everything else, this Celery will make a bigger hit than anything they could possibly do for their constituents. The slightly tinted stalks make a very attractive appearance when served.

NOTE: Since the original catalogue copy was prepared, we have received word from England that our Sutton's Prize Pink crop is a failure. We regret our inability, therefore, to supply this seed before another season.

195 New Easy-Blanching Celery

AN EARLY-MATURING, LONG-KEEPING VARIETY WHICH IS BLANCHED WITHOUT DIFFICULTY

We here offer something entirely different from either the early self-blanching varieties or the late green sorts. This good Celery will mature just after the Golden Self-blanching season is over. The general color is pale green, with a slight yellowish tinge which gives it a blanched appearance. The inner stalks, at a very early stage of growth, blanch to a rich golden yellow so that the usual banking work is eliminated.

New Easy-Blanching is a very strong-growing Celery, and if properly stored will keep all winter without difficulty. Its quality is ideal, being entirely free from any toughness or stringiness and having a really aromatic flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, lb. \$10.

196 Winter Queen

One of the old standard winter Celeries. Its main points of excellence are its splendid keeping qualities and the magnificent quality of the blanched Celery after it is brought out from the pit. Winter Queen has a larger heart than any other sort listed. It has broad, heavy stalks which are of convenient length for packing. Advised for either home or market use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

198 Giant Pascal

A good variety for fall and early winter use. Its good quality is shown in the fact that it is so tender and crisp that it has to be handled with great care to prevent breaking. The stalk is of medium length and blanches to a beautiful whitish yellow color. The stalks are very thick and nearly round in the upper portions but are flattened out toward the base. A green-leaved variety which was developed some years ago from Golden Self-blanching, and is recommended either for home or market use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

200 S. S. Late Winter King

A late green Celery particularly well adapted to muck-land. It is a quick grower and will blanch in ample time for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Its growth is rather short; stalks heavy and robust with joints well up on the outer leaves, thus making a very attractive variety for the market. It is absolutely free of pithy, stringy stalks, and is of splendid quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.



New Easy-Blanching Celery

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

209 Giant Prague

This variety is the most popular among American Celeriac growers. The roots, globular in shape, are comparatively smooth, and we consider it the most satisfactory sort to be had. Celeriac is used in salads or boiled the same as carrots or parsnips. It is a high-class vegetable and deserves much wider recognition by all classes of growers. It should receive about the same treatment as celery. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Roots should be used when about 2 inches in diameter. Giant Prague will be found a good keeper if properly packed under ground or in a dry cellar. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

A great many of our largest Celery growers have found dependence in the stocks which we have supplied in past seasons. Already large quantities have been reserved for them for the coming season. We hope to have a large enough supply of this proven stock to hold out, but buyers should not delay too long.



SWEET CORN

In offering the following varieties of Sweet Corn we have a decided feeling that they are the best and most important of all varieties of Sugar Corn now on the market. Our customers will find the earliest Corns thus far introduced, second-earlies of exceptional merit, two standard midseason varieties, and two late varieties known everywhere as the best for late planting. The seed which we offer is especially selected, and grown under the very best possible conditions. Corn is perhaps one of the easiest families to improve by selecting and breeding, and our results prove that some very exceptional work can be done in this direction. Our method in saving seed of the different varieties has been to form a definite standard of length, size of ear, height of stalk, position of ear on stalk and other points, making the variety uniform in type and ideal in quality. The inferior stalks and ears have been entirely discarded, and as practically all the varieties have been grown under our own supervision, we feel absolutely certain that we are offering the very best in Sweet Corn seed.

CULTURE.—If a succession of Corn is desired for the home garden, we should advise planting an early, midseason and late variety at the same time, or planting only your choice variety about two weeks apart. Either method will give a succession from the latter part of July until the last of September. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, with 4 to 5 kernels to the hill, and thinning out to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. The early smaller varieties may be planted somewhat thicker than this. Special care should be taken in dry seasons to have them well cultivated.

One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts will plant one acre

EARLY VARIETIES

240 Golden Bantam

THE SWEETEST EARLY CORN FOR THE HOME GARDEN

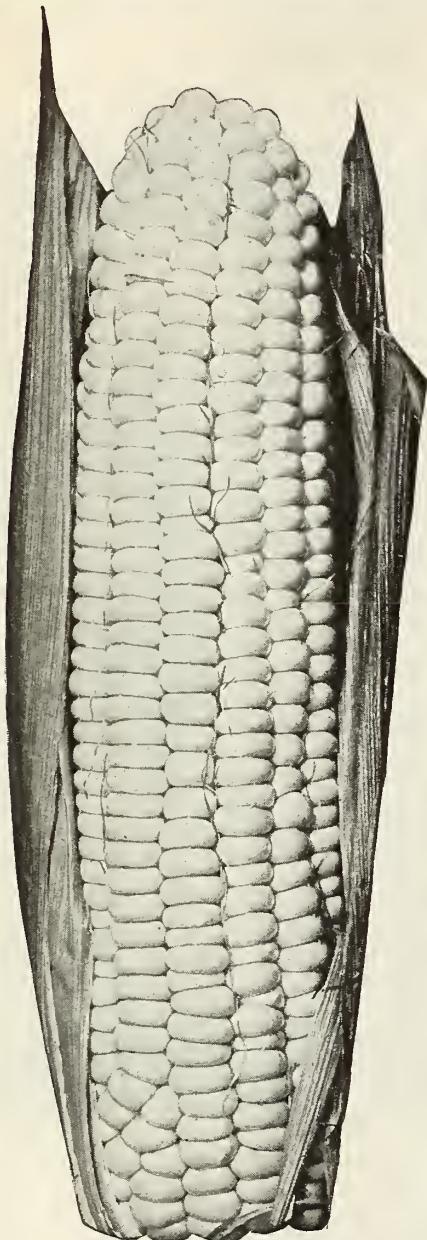
This variety leads all others in sweetness and eating qualities. It is also a decidedly early Corn and is, perhaps, second only to Early Mayflower in this respect. The stalk grows from 4 to 5 feet high and has the ear placed about half way up the stalk. Golden Bantam is a rich creamy yellow which deepens into orange when ripe. The ear is 6 to 7 inches long, having eight rows to the ear. It is mostly well filled up to the end of the ear and makes a very desirable appearance on the table. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

242 Early Mayflower

Early Mayflower is slightly earlier, perhaps, than Golden Bantam, but is not so well known as the latter variety. It is similar to Mammoth White Cory in size and shape of ear, but matures nearly a week earlier. The stalk is only about 4 feet high, but the ears are exceptionally long and well filled for such an early Corn. The grains on the ear are very tender and the eating quality is excellent. However, it is not so sweet as Golden Bantam, described above. The ears average 7 inches in length, growing very close to the stalk, and practically every stalk produces a full 7-inch ear. We cannot urge our customers too strongly to become acquainted with this Early Mayflower variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

243 Snow-Cream Table

The chief characteristic of this variety is its exceptional hardiness. It grows very large and besides this produces ears even earlier than the Golden Bantam. The ears, however, are not so high in quality as either of the two previous varieties. It is an exceptionally heavy cropper and for market use it cannot be surpassed for an early crop. It should be picked before it matures too far, as it becomes rather tough when old. The stalk of this variety grows 6 to 7 feet high, and mostly produces two full-sized ears to the stalk. It has a twelve- or fourteen-rowed ear which averages 7 to 8 inches in length. Its early maturity and exceptional yield characterize it as the best early Corn for market use. The quality of the variety keeps it from being a very desirable home-garden sort. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.



Early Mayflower Sweet Corn

shape of ear, but matures nearly a week earlier. The stalk is only about 4 feet high, but the ears are exceptionally long and well filled for such an early Corn. The grains on the ear are very tender and the eating quality is excellent. However, it is not so sweet as Golden Bantam, described above. The ears average 7 inches in length, growing very close to the stalk, and practically every stalk produces a full 7-inch ear. We cannot urge our customers too strongly to become acquainted with this Early Mayflower variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.



Mammoth White Cory Corn. One of the best early varieties

244 Mammoth White Cory

Mammoth White Cory has been recognized for years as one of the very best early Sugar Corns. It matures about the same time as Golden Bantam, but has not the quality of that variety. The stalks grow about 4 feet in height, and the ear is from 6 to 7 inches in length, containing twelve or fourteen rows. On the market the ears of this variety make a very favorable impression, and its popularity with growers for market stamps it as one of the leading Sweet Corns. Our seed is from the finest stock which we are able to procure and it will be found to be one of the best types of Mammoth White Cory ever offered. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

MIDSEASON SWEET CORN

262 Kendel's Early Giant

This variety matures in midseason and is not an extra-early Corn as the name might imply. The stalk grows about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, bearing an ear 8 to 9 inches in length, and containing twelve or fourteen rows. It matures in about seventy days from planting, and the length of the ear makes it a desirable market variety. The quality is not exceptional, although very good, and other varieties can be more highly recommended for home-garden use. The seed which we offer is grown under our own supervision and only the very best ears have been saved for seed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.

264 Early Evergreen

Early Evergreen matures about a week after Kendel's Early Giant and about ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks grow about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet; the ear contains sixteen or eighteen rows and averages 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The quality is superior to Kendel's Early Giant, and even surpasses Double-barreled Best in this respect. On account of its maturing a week to ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, is recommended for the northern sections where that sometimes does not fully mature. It is an excellent midseason variety, and in our estimation, is second only to Double-barreled Best. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

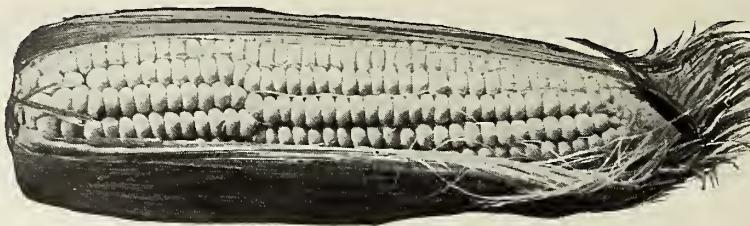
LATE VARIETIES

270 Country Gentleman

Country Gentleman, or Shoe-Peg, needs little introduction to most planters. The exceptional quality and depth of grain make it one of the best eating varieties. Besides this, it remains tender and fit for use longer, perhaps, than any other sort. The stalk grows $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high; the ears are from 6 to 7 inches in length and are well filled at the ends. The eating qualities of this variety are very good, and the small cob allows room for full development of deep, sweet kernels. The stalks often bear two and three ears each. Customers are never disappointed when they plant this for home or market use. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

275 Stowell's Evergreen

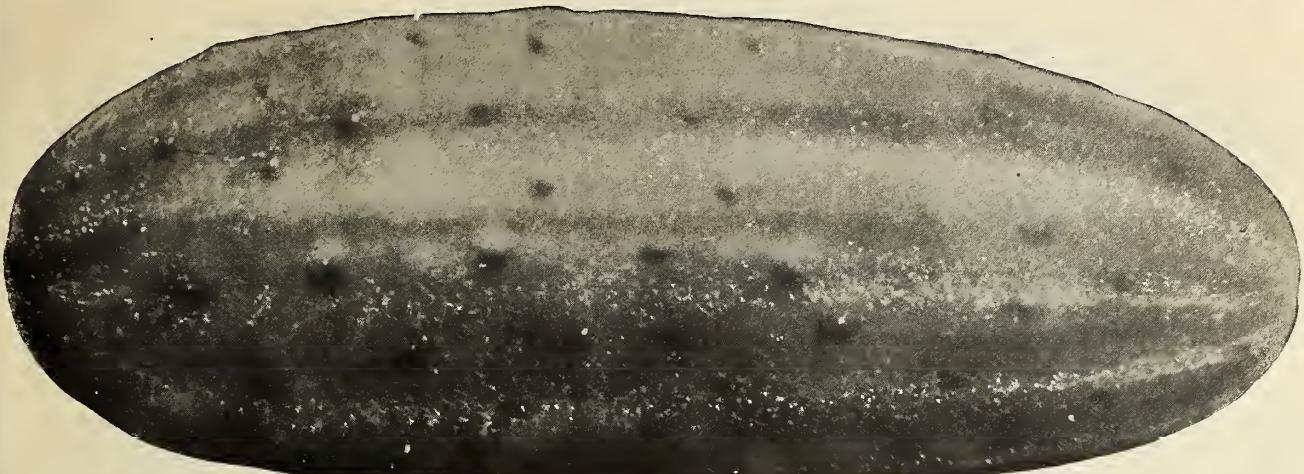
This is perhaps the best known and most largely used variety of Sweet Corn now sold. The ears are very white, having deep-set kernels of exceptional eating quality. The ears average 7 to 8 inches and have sixteen or eighteen rows; the stalks grow 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The late maturity of this variety makes it more suitable in sections not too far north, where Early Evergreen should be recommended. Stowell's Evergreen is one of the most tender and best eating varieties of the whole list. The seed has been grown under the most careful supervision, and we can heartily recommend it. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.



²⁶⁰ **S. S. Double-Barreled
Best Sweet Corn**

Walter P. Stokes introduced this Corn two years ago. The success which it has had since that time has not been equaled by anything we have offered in the past, with the exception of the Bonny Best Tomato. We now list it as one of our leading Stokes' Standards, and are willing to stand back of it as being the most highly developed strain of Sweet Corn so far produced. The "Double-Barrel" means two ears to the stalk, this feature holding true in nearly every case. The seed we offer is all either grown by the originator or is from the originator's stock, and we can indorse it as being not only the best main-season Corn for the home garden, but also as being the best money-maker for the market growers. The success of Double-Barreled Best from this standpoint has been thoroughly tested by many of the leading farmers of Burlington County, New Jersey. A planter near our seed-house at Moorestown, who grows each year some twenty acres of Sweet Corn for market, claims that the Double-Barreled Best commands the very highest prices on the produce markets. This has also been the experience of a good many of our neighbors. S. S. Double-Barreled Best will mature about two weeks after the extra-early sorts are ready. As can be seen from the illustration, the ears are of splendid size. The quality of the grains is unsurpassed by anything we know of. If you have never tried Double-Barreled Best in your garden, do not fail to plant it this year, as we know from experience that it will meet your highest expectations.

Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85 cts.,
pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.



Perfection Hothouse Forcing. A uniformly long Cucumber of a rich green color

316 **Perfection Hothouse Forcing Cucumber**

(**A Pedigree Stock Grown at Windermoor Especially for Winter Forcing**)

With the increasing demand for a forcing strain of Cucumber to be planted in greenhouses, we have been endeavoring for a number of years to secure a strain of such a Cucumber which would fill the needs of our growers. Last year our entire crop was lost through a severe hail-storm in Colorado, where we were having the seed grown. However, after careful inquiry into the different sections where greenhouse forcing is followed, we have secured a stock seed which is superior to all others as a forcing variety. We have grown on Windermoor Farm this summer a limited number of pounds of seed from this original stock, and find that it reproduces itself very uniformly and even surpasses our expectations. Perfection Hothouse fruits average 7 to 8 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The skin is very dark green, with small, greenish white stripes running a short way from the end. We are selecting the seed for even a darker green stripe than is now in evidence. The flesh is crisp and white, making it an excellent slicing Cucumber. One of the advantages of this strain is that it will hold its dark green color for a number of days, making it a splendid market variety, especially for long-distance shipping. It is not extremely long but the shape, color and markings make it the best possible greenhouse variety. The white spines are evenly distributed over the surface, adding materially to its selling qualities. The vines grow very strong and healthy, and the yield is exceptionally large and uniform. The gardeners growing this greenhouse forcing Cucumber recommend it as the very best which it is possible to procure and we have the utmost confidence in the ideal which they have chosen as being the best for forcing use. On our farm we have re-selected again this already superior strain, and we feel that the seed here offered is not only true to type, but something superior to any Hothouse Forcing Cucumber ever offered. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

The Advantages of a Simplified Seed Catalogue

The number of varieties listed in our 1915 catalogue was only about half of those listed in previous editions. This simplification has met with the universal approval of our trade, and we are, therefore, continuing along those lines this season. The two great advantages in the reduced number of varieties, as we see it, are: First, the elimination of all double naming of the same sorts, and, second, we have culled out a large number which we considered unnecessary by reason of the fact that the varieties which we did choose were of very much higher merit for all general purposes. The elimination of all double naming was in accord with our whole plan of reorganization, for we were determined to do away with all practices which were not absolutely fair to our customers. We believe that our catalogue, as it stands now, is easier to order from than the average,—at least this has been our purpose. In all probability we are not listing certain favorite varieties which some of our trade have been accustomed to for years. We believe, however, that by the use of the keys which are furnished under nearly all of the vegetables, our trade will fully understand the benefits which will accrue to them from this system. Our effort has been to establish a varietal standard which will be changed only when something distinctly new and better is introduced. We are always open to suggestions, and are always glad to try out anything new which is brought to our attention.



CUCUMBER

The Cucumber is, perhaps, the third most important vegetable in our entire list. It is used extensively all over the country both for slicing and pickling purposes. The practice of growing Cucumbers under glass is becoming more and more important each year, and outside plantings of this family cover a large field in the United States. The growing and harvesting of Cucumber seed is probably one of the most important departments of our seed-production work. Extra care in selecting the proper plants and fruits shows itself very materially in the next year's crop. If there are even one or two mixtures in the entire field, and the seed is saved from these plants, the crop grown the following year will be decidedly untrue in type. It is important, therefore, that we have fixed a definite ideal and save the seed only from fruits approaching this standard very closely. Practically all the Cucumber seed we offer in this catalogue has been grown on Windermoor Farm. We can safely say, therefore, that no stocks can be better cared for nor nearer to ideal types.

CULTURE.—Cucumber seed should not be planted until danger of frost is over. The soil should be plowed some time before the planting date, and a fine, well-pulverized seed-bed is important. For the pickling crop in the North most planters sow in June. For a succession of crops, vegetable growers plant ten days to two weeks apart. It is important, when planting, to sow plenty of seeds to insure a good stand. In good soils the distance between hills should be 5 to 6 feet, but in lighter soils they may be 4 to 5 feet apart. The plants should be thinned to three or four plants to the hill. A good plan, when early fruits are desired, is to plant Cucumbers between some other crop, such as bush beans. The beans protect the young Cucumber plants from cold winds. Cucumbers, as a family, however, are easily raised and will do exceptionally well in practically every type of soil.



S. S. White Spine Cucumber, grown in New Jersey

³¹⁰ S. S. White Spine A MOST DESIRABLE SORT FOR THE HOME OR MARKET-GARDEN

The White Spine variety of Cucumber has been a leader for many years, and with the special care in growing this variety for seed we can recommend it above all stocks which we have been able to secure. The fruits average about 7 inches in length and are blunt at both ends, being especially well rounded at the stem end. The skin is a dark green, showing some white stripes, but this is being eliminated so far as possible by selection. The flesh is very tender, crisp and white, making an excellent slicing variety, for which it is mostly used. Our strain is especially prolific for the variety, and nearly all the fruits are very uniform in shape, size and color. We believe it superior to any stock of White Spine we have ever offered. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

³¹² Klondike LARGELY USED FOR SHIPMENTS TO NORTHERN MARKETS

The Klondike is somewhat later in maturity than the White Spine and is selected to a darker green color. This dark green skin and the fact that it holds this extremely dark color for a long period are its chief characteristics, making it a decided favorite with southern growers for long-distance shipment to the North. The fruits are blunt at the stem end and taper slightly at the bloom end, averaging about 8 inches long and the white stripe is very insignificant. The vines are extremely hardy and rich green in color. This variety is also very prolific and for market purposes cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.



The Long Green Cucumber

314 Davis Perfect Cucumber

This variety is also one of the White Spines. It forms fruits 10 to 12 inches in length. These are very dark in color, tender and are very suitable for table use. The vines are hardy and vigorous and continue bearing for a long period. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

320 S. S. Long Green

This variety is growing in popularity year after year, especially in the eastern states. It is the first of the black-spined varieties, and is used extensively for pickling purposes. The fruits are extremely long, frequently 12 inches, having a uniform dark color and run very even in shape and size. The seed we offer under this variety is especially cared for, re-selected, and can be depended upon in every way. The vines of the Long Green are very vigorous and productive and for a heavy yielder this variety can be especially recommended. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

324 Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling

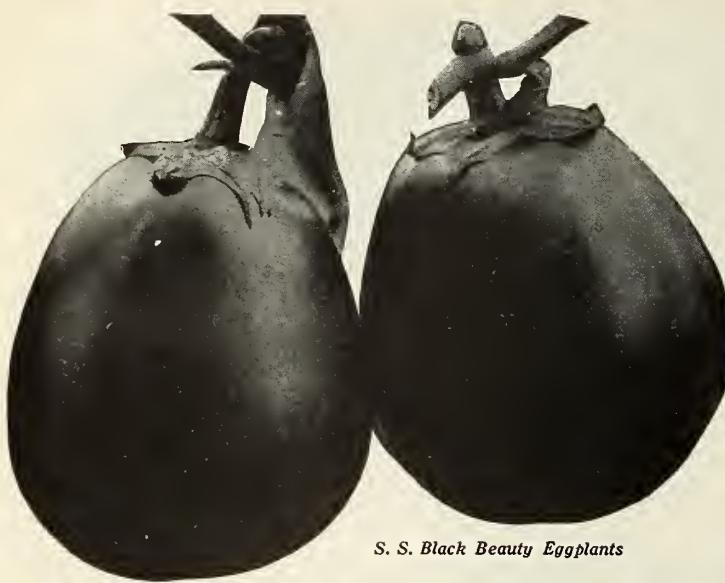
In describing this variety we feel that we have something very superior to most strains of Boston Pickling. The stock is especially uniform and the yield per plant is especially noticeable. The vines are a rich dark green in color, bearing fruits which have a large number of black spines on them. It is both an early variety and a heavy yielder, which makes it very popular with a large number of our customers who grow for the pickling factories. The stock is one of the most uniform which can be procured and the seed which we offer here will not disappoint our customers in any way. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

330 West India Gherkin

This is the smallest variety of Cucumber on the market and is not used very extensively. However, there are still a number of our customers who desire a small, uniformly shaped variety. The seed should be sown in an especially fine, well-prepared seed-bed, and care should be used in planting, as it is rather hard to germinate, requiring two to three weeks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Packing White Spine Cucumbers in Florida. These reach the northern markets in three days



S. S. Black Beauty Eggplants

dark rich color which positively insures a ready market. The seed which we offer is of our own growing, and will prove to be of strong vitality and absolutely true to name. The quality of S. S. Black Beauty cannot be surpassed by any variety under cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

352 Large Smooth Purple (New York Improved)

This Eggplant will mature about one week later than the S. S. Black Beauty and is, as the name indicates, a smooth deep purple rather than black. The stem is smooth and free from thorns. This has long been a standard among planters in the eastern states, and where earliness is no consideration is equal in every respect to the S. S. Black Beauty. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Four Vegetables Used as Salads

220 CHICORY (French Endive)

Witloof is the finest variety of Chicory grown. This delicious vegetable should be better known in this country. For some time French gardeners have been exporting their product to this country, and if it is possible for them to make a profit on it even with ocean freights added there is no reason why American gardeners should not take it up more generally. The seed is planted in May or June, and in the fall the roots are planted in the earth in a dark cellar or under a greenhouse bench. The crisp leaves should be cut from time to time, as new leaves soon come to take their place. French Endive salad is becoming more and more popular in our large hotels and restaurants. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

213 COLLARDS

The culture and uses of Collards are very much the same as for cabbage and kale. They withstand the heat better than those two vegetables and, therefore, are quite largely grown in the southern states. Georgia Collard is the most common variety, forming a loose rosette of leaves which, when blanched, are very tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

210 CORN SALAD

Corn Salad is also known as Lamb's Lettuce, or Fetticus. It makes a delicious salad and is very often used in place of lettuce when that is not possible to procure. Its flavor is very mild and the quality is excellent. It is usually sown late in the autumn in this latitude and the plants are covered over during the winter. One ounce will sow 18 square feet; six pounds will sow one acre. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

DANDELION

In order to get the best results from Dandelion it is best to sow the seed in the spring, thin the plants to 12 inches apart, cultivate well during the first season and then mulch them slightly over the winter. Early the following spring the plants will be ready for use and as greens will be greatly improved if blanched. This will also remove part of the bitter taste and will make the leaves more tender. Even then Dandelion greens should be boiled twice to remove the bitterness. The seed of Dandelion is all imported, and there is some danger of shortage this season. **One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.**

340 French

A strain which has been selected and improved so that in its present form it is wonderfully true to type and is a decided improvement over the old and more common strain. It is very early and of strong vitality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

342 Improved Thick-Leaved

A variety noted for its thick green leaves and dark green color. It is compact in growth, forming an upright tuft in the center. This variety is in every way superior to the common French. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.



ENDIVE

Endive is a splendid salad, particularly used during the fall and winter months. It is also used for garnishing and flavoring purposes. It can be grown early in the spring if it is so desired, but it is usually planted in June, July or August. Its habit of growth is very similar to lettuce, although more room should be left between the individual plants. In order to properly blanch the hearts the outer leaves should be tied with string.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill and produce about 3,000 plants

360 Mammoth Green Curled

This variety forms a rosette 20 inches broad, not very full at the heart but very finely cut and divided which, with its dark green color, makes a beautiful appearance. The center blanches very readily to a beautiful golden white. It is very highly esteemed by all classes of planters and is largely used for salad purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

362 Giant Fringed, or Oyster

The beautiful, creamy white heart of this variety is, no doubt, responsible for its popularity as a salad. It is slightly larger than the Green Curled described above and is preferred by some planters. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

364 Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)

This variety forms a rosette of about 15 inches in diameter. While the leaves are toothed at the edges and more or less twisted they are not finely cut as the two varieties described above. Although this is not a self-blanching variety it comes nearer to it than any other sort. It is best, however, to tie this at the proper time in order to get the best results. The inner leaves are particularly tender and crisp and have a very agreeable flavor. This variety is in larger demand than any other Endive under cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE

The culture of Kale is very similar to cabbage, and it is thought by some to be the original type of cabbage. It is more hardy, however, and is very often sown in August and September and covered during the winter. The flavor of Kale is improved by frost if not too heavy.

370 Siberian, or Imperial Long-Standing

A vigorous, spreading variety. Its color is light green. It is also almost absolutely hardy and is in large demand by certain classes of trade. The leaves are very large, with frilled edges. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

372 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch

A dwarf Kale with finely cut leaves, quite hardy and in general use for winter greens. It is by far the most attractive Kale under cultivation and this, no doubt, accounts for its large demand in the northern markets during the winter, as it very often takes the place of parsley. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

KOHLRABI

Kohlrabi belongs to the same class as cabbage and cauliflower, but presents a marked variation from either. The edible part of this turnip-shaped vegetable grows above the ground. It must be used before it is too old in order to have it at its best. Seed should be sown early in the spring, in rows 18 inches apart, and later thinned to 6 inches apart in the row. The bulbs growing on the surface of the ground should be cooked when about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Plant in July for fall use.

375 White Vienna

This variety is in more general use than the Purple described below. Its very light green color, no doubt, gives it a quicker sale, and the fact that it is considerably earlier also is in its favor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

377 Purple Vienna

This is a coarser-growing variety and somewhat later than the one described above. Its color is a dark purple,—thus its name. The plant is taller and the leaves larger and should be set farther apart in the row than the White Vienna. It is very similar to the White Vienna except for this difference. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

LEEK

This vegetable is in quite large demand in certain markets, and has many points in its favor. It belongs distinctly to the onion family. The leaves are flat and the stems cylindrical with practically no bulb. In order to grow long, tender, white stalks it is advisable to gradually build up the earth as in celery. This will insure a long stem which, of course, is the edible portion. The plants should be thinned to 6 inches apart in the row and spring planting is advisable.

390 Giant Italian (Carentan)

This, we believe, is the most desirable sort for home or market-garden purposes. It very often attains a size of 3 inches in diameter and will blanch to a pure white. The quality is mild and tender and it is a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.



440 S. S. Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston is the most generally used Heading Lettuce in this country. Our S. S. strain is selected stock which every year is grown for us in California, where the cool breezes from the Pacific make the climatic conditions as near perfect for Lettuce seed cultivation as can be found. The selected type of the matured plant has very compact, well-defined, broad, well-blanced heads with very broad outside leaves, mostly smooth and having a light brownish red border. Big Boston will mature in seventy-eight days from the sowing of the seed. The heads will weigh approximately one pound under normal conditions. The seed is white in color. The quality of Big Boston is only fair and, therefore, is recommended as a market-garden variety, although its reputation carries it into a good many home gardens. It succeeds especially well in either spring or autumn but is not recommended as a summer variety. It is a splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy. **Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.**

442 Bigger Big Boston

Anyone desiring a Lettuce of the Big Boston type which is slightly larger in its growth, but otherwise having the same general characteristics, could do no better than plant Bigger Big Boston. The past season's results of our market-garden trade with this variety, which was introduced by Walter P. Stokes three years ago, have been very gratifying. Bigger Big Boston will mature in about the same time as Big Boston, and has very much the same general appearance except for the size of the head. It is especially advised for early spring or late summer planting as it has a tendency to blast under midsummer heat. **Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.**



445 Green-Leaved Big Boston

**PROVEN STOCK OF A NEW BIG BOSTON WHICH
IS FREE FROM THE RED TINGE ON THE LEAF**

Although our supply of this Lettuce was received too late for very general distribution last season we, nevertheless, were fortunate in placing a quantity of the seed among our very best market-garden trade. At this writing all reports received of this Lettuce have been almost without parallel. For some time we have been making a strong effort to procure a stock of Big Boston which was absolutely free from any red tinge. We felt all along that such a Lettuce would command a higher price on the markets, and experience with this one has proved it, for even in our most depressed markets of this past season our Green-leaved Big Boston averaged 15 cents per box over any Big Boston Lettuce offered. This, we feel, is as strong a test as it could possibly have. Green-leaved Big Boston is about two weeks earlier than our S. S. Big Boston. Its heads are large, uniform and of a bright green color with positively none of the usual red tinge. If you have been looking for a Big Boston Lettuce which is a sure header and all green in color you cannot do better than fall back on this magnificent new Lettuce. All the stock which we offer has been thoroughly tested for purity and found to be about 99 per cent true to type. Green-leaved Big Boston must not be confused with French Unrivaled, which is smaller heading and somewhat later in season. All of our seed is imported from a French grower, and for this reason we have been particularly careful to make strain tests which would prove beyond any doubt the true quality of the seed which we are offering. Our supply is somewhat limited, and we would advise all who would be sure of laying in a supply of this Lettuce to order before the season is too far advanced, for at the present writing there is not enough to go around. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.



HEADING LETTUCE

450 French Unrivaled

This splendid Lettuce is imported from France, and in every way resembles S. S. Big Boston except in the color of the leaf which is a beautiful light green with no bronze tinge on the outer edge. French Unrivaled must not be confused with our Green-leaved Big Boston, which is a very different variety altogether. The latter variety is larger, of slightly better quality and earlier than the



French
Unrivaled
Lettuce

French Unrivaled. The former, however, is a sure-heading variety and has made many staunch friends among our commercial growers. The seed which we are offering will produce heads about 98 per cent true to name. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

455 Salamander

A Lettuce for which there are over fifty synonyms, among the most common being Dreer's All Heart, Sensation and Black-seeded Tennis-Ball. Its high merit and adaptability to all purposes is, no doubt, the reason for the very general renaming this variety has received. It is decidedly a butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, large to medium in size, maturing in about 70 days, and standing well before shooting to seed. The color is light green, never spotted or brownish in any part; quality excellent and highly recommended for both private and market-gardens, being of a very sweet flavor, a sure and reliable header, an excellent shipper and good seller. The 1915 results were most satisfactory in every particular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

458 Mammoth Salamander

A Lettuce similar in style and habit to the Salamander but the matured head will average fully from 1 to 3 inches larger. Mammoth Black-seeded Butter is a synonym for this variety. The name "All Right" has also been given it. Both are descriptive. One of the chief features of this Lettuce is its long-standing habit after maturing, very often remaining in marketable condition for fully two weeks, whereas the Salamander is liable to shoot to seed in half that time. This is a very desirable Lettuce for all purposes but particularly for fall sowing. It will stand summer heat well, but is not suitable for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

465 All Seasons

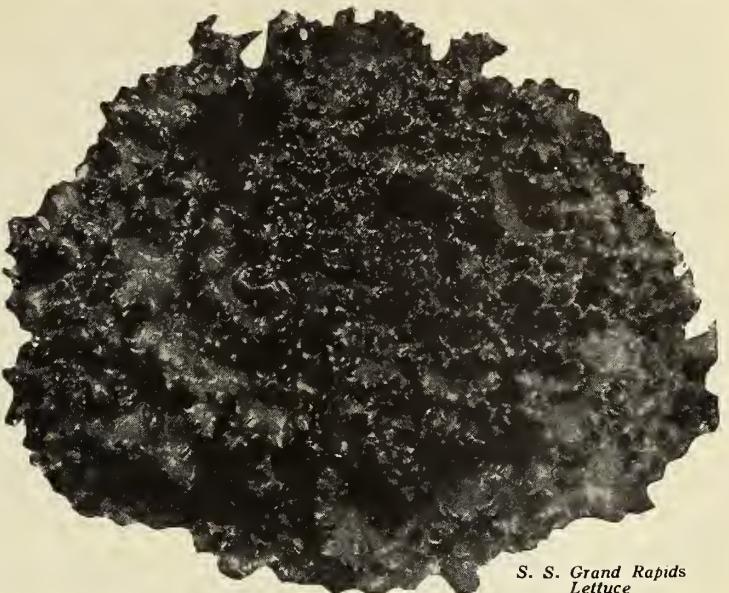
A variety very similar to the Deacon type which we have ceased to list, but being a little larger and later and generally more satisfactory than that variety. The chief characteristic of All Seasons is its adaptability to withstand intense summer heat without burning or blasting. Experience has proved that it is one of the most satisfactory Lettuces for this purpose. The leaves are peculiarly smooth, thick and dull, and do not make a very attractive appearance. It usually comes, however, when there is very little Head Lettuce on the market and, therefore, commands a better price than it ordinarily would. It will mature in about 77 days, and will hold nearly three weeks before shooting to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

462 Hothouse

A strictly market-garden and forcing variety and wholly unsuited for amateurs or outdoor planting. It was first introduced among the greenhouse men of Boston and has since gained wide recognition. To our knowledge it is the earliest Lettuce in existence, maturing in 58 days from planting time. After maturing, however, it must be marketed at once as it will shoot to seed very quickly. The leaves are very crumpled and tender; heads uniform in size, growing about 8 inches across, with apparently few outside leaves so that it can be planted to advantage under glass. Its compact, waxy, light green leaves are of superb quality. This strain is unexcelled by any on the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

**486 S. S. Grand Rapids
Lettuce**

A Lettuce said to have been originated by Eugene Davis, of Grand Rapids, after some fifteen years' selection of Black-seeded Simpson. This gentleman was also responsible for the Davis Perfect Cucumber. It is not recommended for latitudes south of Washington, D. C. Grand Rapids will mature in 69 days from planting, but quickly shoots to seed. The plant will form a loose, rounded cluster of leaves, blistered and crumpled and excessively bordered. The color is a very light green, never spotted or brownish in any part. Grand Rapids is a splendid shipper, and many gardeners find it a most profitable sort to grow under glass. It is not highly recommended for outdoor planting, as under such conditions it will grow to be coarse and of poor quality. In greenhouses, however, it will be tender and sweet. The black seeds are extremely hard to germinate, and great care should be taken in this particular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.



*S. S. Grand Rapids
Lettuce*

480 Morse

Sometimes called the white-seeded Black-seeded Simpson. Except in the color of the seed the description is very similar to that of Hanson. Their usefulness and value are similar, but for some soils and conditions Morse is the better variety. It requires eighty days for maturity, but the heads will hold for three weeks before shooting to seed. Its leaves are bright green, beautifully wrinkled and blanching at the heart. It is recommended for home or market-gardens, and is one of the most easily grown varieties in the entire list; it is, therefore, recommended for home-garden purposes. It succeeds well during the summer when other sorts of a more delicate quality are a total failure. 1915 trials of Morse have proved that our carried-over stocks are absolutely true to type and all planters may sow this seed with perfect confidence. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.



S. S. Tianan Cos Lettuce

484 Early Curled Silesian

Government records hold this variety to be one of the first ever cultivated. The leaves are light green, frilled and of splendid quality, being crisp, sweet and tender. The leaves are rather narrow but more open than those of some of the crisp-headed varieties. Early Curled Simpson is quite similar to it, and by some seedsmen is used interchangeably. It is a very reliable Lettuce and will prove very satisfactory for home use, though not especially recommended for amateurs except in cases where little attention can be given it. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 45 cts., 1 lb. \$1.50.

490 Hanson

Probably the most attractive of the standard crisp-headed Lettuces. It is very similar to Morse and Black-seeded Simpson, maturing and will hold later in proportion. It is wholly unsuited to sowing, but in its place is one of the best and most popular Lettuces now. New York are very similar to it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., 1 lb. \$1.50.

495 S. S. Trianon Cos (Romaine)

Our 1915 trials have again proved that the Cos Lettuce which is grown for us in California is highly satisfactory in every way. Market-gardeners' reports are equally encouraging. Trianon, or Paris White Cos, is a self-closing, extremely large, late variety, slow to shoot to seed. The plant is compact, decidedly upright and the oval leaves are of a very dark green color. The quality is very sweet but somewhat coarser in texture and more distinct in flavor than other varieties of Lettuce. It will mature in eighty-two days. There is always a fair market for Cos Lettuce, and more general use of Romaine should be encouraged. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF LETTUCE	
NOT LISTED	SUBSTITUTE
May King	
Sensation	
Reichner's Early White Butter	
Tennis-Ball	
Deacon	
Iceberg	
Black-seeded Simpson	
	{ SALAMANDER
	ALL SEASONS
	HANSON
	MORSE



MUSKMELONS

Well-selected seed is the primary requisite of every Cantaloupe-grower, and those who have made the most money in this line have been the men who have understood the importance of starting right. The principal point to consider in the purchase of seed is whether or not your market is a local or long-distance one, for not all Cantaloupes are good shipping varieties. For long shipments we would particularly recommend S. S. Rocky Ford or the S. S. Salmon-fleshed. Uniformity of size, strength to resist blight and other diseases, and fine-quality flesh are, perhaps, the most important points to be considered in a Cantaloupe. There are large quantities of seed saved from mere "culls," and planters should be on their guard. We cannot warn too strongly against cheap Cantaloupe seed. It is one of the best examples of the old phrase, "The cheapest is the dearest." The seed herewith offered has been selected to eliminate the blight, but insect enemies cannot be controlled even by the very best of seed, and these will have to be guarded against. The melon aphis is, probably, the worst enemy of the Cantaloupe, and "Black-Leaf 40" or some other tobacco preparation is the most effective. The use of pedigreed seed is the most important point for every melon-grower to consider before starting on the operations of a new year.

CULTURE.—A light loamy soil, well enriched, is best for Cantaloupe-growing. The seed should be sown after all danger of frost, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart, sowing about 6 seeds to the hill. After danger from insects is past, thin to three vines to the hill. Pinch ends of growing vines to induce fruiting.

One ounce will plant about 70 hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre

510 S. S. Rocky Ford

THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE STANDARD SHIPPING CANTALOUPE

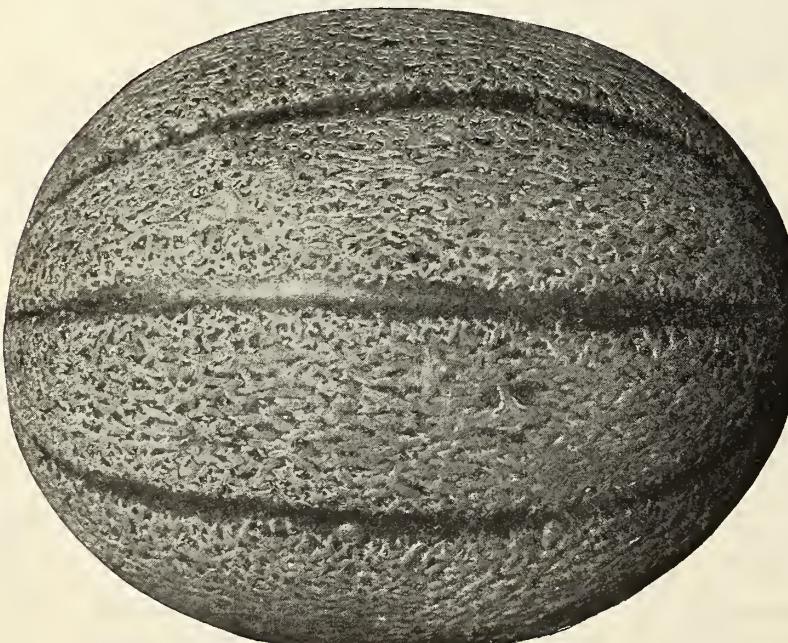
This Cantaloupe is also sold under the names of Eden Gem, Netted Rock, etc. The stock herewith offered has been worked on for several years until the netting on the outside is complete, the cross sectors having been eliminated. This feature is greatly in its favor for long-distance shipping as it will stand up far better than melons with deep-cut sectors running through them. The flesh is light green, the seed-cavity small and the quality superb. S. S. Rocky Ford will resist disease and blight as well as any melon we know of as it has been bred with this end in view. In size it is a standard crating melon, running either 45 or 36 to the standard crate. For markets where a green-fleshed melon is most desirable and for growers situated so that local markets do not figure, we would advise the S. S. Rocky Ford as the melon which is nearest perfection of any so far offered. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

512 Stokes' Sugar-Sweet (Early Knight)

THE MOST PROFITABLE MELON FOR NEARBY MARKET PURPOSES

Where attractive size and quality counts for anything and where crating is not necessary, we would advise everyone using this melon in preference to any other. It is not only larger, but slightly earlier than the S. S. Rocky Ford, and usually brings considerably better prices on the markets. It will average about 7 inches long. The flesh is a beautiful light green, with golden lining next to the seed-cavity. The outside is fairly well netted but the sectors are quite prominent. Without reserve we can say that Stokes'

Sugar-Sweet is the best-flavored melon in existence. The seed is grown in New Jersey, and since its introduction a few years ago it has become a favorite with a large majority of our customers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Stokes' Sugar-Sweet Muskmelon

516 Jenny Lind

A standard variety which has been listed by seedsmen for a number of years and particularly popular among New Jersey growers who have made big money on it from time to time. Jenny Lind is a good-quality, small, flat melon. The fruits are deeply ribbed; flesh green and exceedingly sweet. It ripens very early and, on account of its size, is very desirable as a table melon. The vines are rather small but very vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

If you have not already referred to the special information on page 9 of this catalogue, don't delay any longer. You will there find the most liberal delivery offers ever made.



Stokes' Salmon-Fleshed Muskmelon

575 S. S. Salmon-Fleshed Muskmelon

A HIGH-QUALITY SALMON-TINTED CANTALOUE OF THE ROCKY FORD TYPE

Many of our customers are finding that their markets are paying higher prices for Muskmelons with a salmon tint than for the standard green varieties. We offer this Muskmelon for the third season and are confident that the results will be fully up to those of the past two seasons. The above illustration is a very satisfactory reproduction. Under certain conditions, however, the salmon tint will not be so pronounced as this colored illustration, which has been taken from life. A few of our customers have complained of this feature. We believe, however, that the selection offered is well set by this time, but purchasers should buy it with this understanding. Careful selection has made this melon one of the most uniform in size ever offered and one which is very strong to resist disease. Its length will average around $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It will mature about one week after the earliest varieties, and is particularly advised for the large shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

580 Burrell Gem

A melon of the Osage type, having the flavor and productiveness of the parent, but being oblong in shape instead of nearly round. It will produce melons 6 to 7 inches in length and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. The surface is fairly well netted, having cross sectors of medium depth. This melon is uniform in size and thus can be crated for shipment. Burrell Gem is also a popular melon for home consumption. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

583 Osage, or Miller's Cream

A melon particularly desirable for the markets of the Middle West. It is also looked upon with favor by other markets where a large melon finds a ready sale. Osage is nearly round, has a dark green skin; flesh is thick and ripens clear to the rind and is of a rich, deep salmon color. Vines bear profusely, setting fruit close to the hill, and continuing to bear fine melons, uniform in size, weighing about two pounds apiece. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

585 Fordhook

This melon originated in South Jersey and since its introduction has gained a wide reputation among all classes of planters. It is a salmon-fleshed melon of the Jenny Lind type, being flat, well netted and having medium-deep sectors. The flesh is thick, light orange-color, and is sweet and tender to the rind. The season is early and the vines are vigorous and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

590 Banana

A melon which is in some demand more as a curiosity than as a commercial variety. It is shaped like a cucumber or squash, being 15 to 20 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The flesh is salmon-color, having a delightful aroma, and the flavor is even stronger than that of the Osage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

WATERMELONS

CULTURE.—To grow large melons, the hills should be made about 8 feet apart each way so as to give the vines ample room. The hills should be enriched with old, well-rotted manure to promote strong growth. A light, sandy soil, with a rather high elevation, is better than low or heavy land.



This is a photograph of S. S. Kleckley Sweets Watermelon. Tom Watson is very similar in shape, but has a tougher rind

600 S. S. Kleckley Sweets

The handsomest and best-selling melon of the long, dark green-skinned varieties. Kleckley Sweets has long been known as the sweetest, finest-grained and best-flavored Watermelon. It is ideal in shape, color and quality. The rind is thin and tough, and the melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The flesh is a bright scarlet, crisp and melting. For the home garden and for nearby markets this variety is unexcelled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



Paul's Earliest Watermelon. Ripens in two months

605 Tom Watson

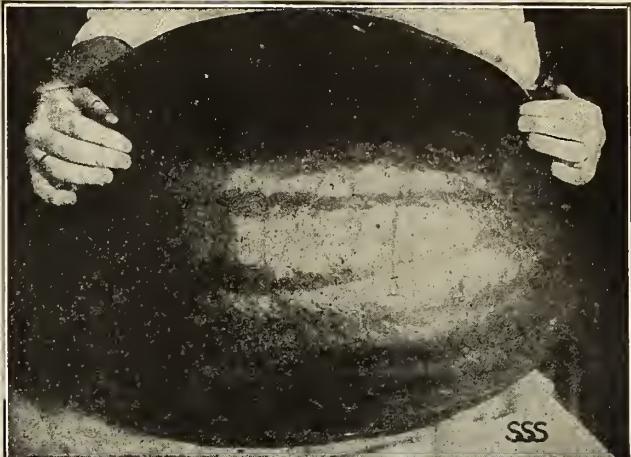
This melon is very similar in size, shape and general conformation to Kleckley Sweets. It is not quite so sugary and tender-fleshed, but it makes a better shipping melon, and is the one that is most largely used in the greatest Watermelon-growing sections in this country. The melons will average twenty-five to thirty-five pounds each, running remarkably uniform in size and shape. The seeds are brown, edged with white. We do not recommend this melon for family use, as S. S. Kleckley Sweets is a much better-quality melon in every way, but for market shipping it is unexcelled, and it always commands good prices. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

610 Paul's Earliest

The late Aaron Paul was an expert New Jersey melon-grower, and this excellent melon is named for him. It is an extra-early variety, exceptionally large, marked with regular stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, sweet and tender to the core. The seeds are black, and the vines are vigorous and enormously productive. It is strongly recommended for northern latitudes. It is ready for market by the middle of July from seed planted early in May. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

615 Shaker Blue Watermelon

Planters who have a market for Watermelons of an immense size should by all means plant Shaker Blue. It is sometimes spoken of as Jumbo, frequently weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is as large as the Triumph, but very much better flavored and more handsome in appearance. In shape it is oval but very thick through the center, and is a comparatively good keeper. The color is a rich, dark green, making a very attractive appearance on the market. The flesh is a brilliant red, having a heart of splendid quality, and the seeds are white. Shaker Blue is particularly recommended for home use or for nearby market purposes, but we do not believe it will stand as long shipments as the Tom Watson will. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Shaker Blue Watermelon

618 Dark Icing

One of the very earliest melons under cultivation. It is nearly round in shape and has a very thin, dark green rind. The light red flesh is tender and of delicious flavor. The seeds are white. Dark Icing, like Shaker Blue, is not a particularly good shipper, and should not be grown with that purpose in view. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF WATERMELONS

NOT LISTED

SUBSTITUTE

Alabama Sweets		TOM WATSON
Bradford		
Gipsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake		
Mountain Sweet		
Black Boulder		SHAKER BLUE
Dixie		GRAY MONARCH
Kolb's Gem		DARK ICING
Florida Favorite		
Blue Gem		
Sweetheart		



Mushrooms and the type. of spawn from which they grow

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature is kept at 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture, procure good, rich soil and store it away. To every bushel of this add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say 4 feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and so on till the bed is 12 to 18 inches thick. It soon becomes pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is 85 to 90

degrees. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut to each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil down solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the bed with 2 inches of fresh loam, and over this put 4 or 5 inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six to eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in Mushroom-growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a bed 2 x 6 feet. We receive fresh Spawn several times a year from the best makers.

American Pure-Culture Spawn

A very superior article, made in this country from carefully selected spawn, which it is claimed is much more vigorous than the imported article, and will produce Mushrooms of a very superior quality and flavor.

Price, "Standard Bricks," Pure-Culture Spawn: One brick, by mail, postpaid, 35 cts., by express, 30 cts.; 5 bricks, by express, \$1.10; 10 bricks, \$2, 25 bricks \$4, 50 bricks \$7, 100 bricks \$13, 140 bricks (one case) \$18.

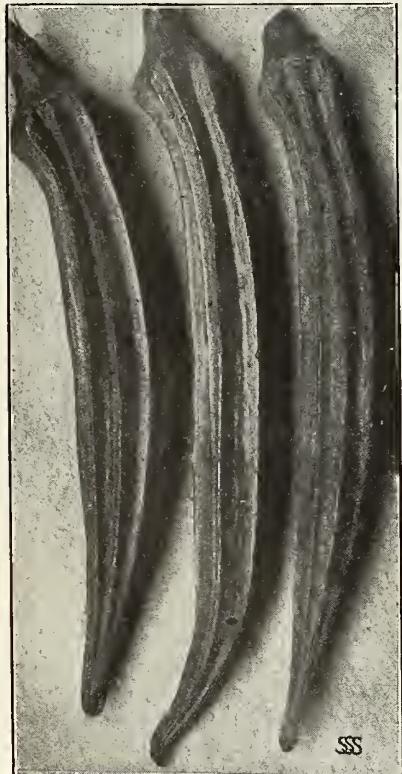
Price, "Direct Bricks," Pure-Culture Spawn. Inoculated direct from the original culture. No. 8, cream-white; No. 9, white; per brick, 30 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 5 bricks \$1.40, 10 bricks \$2.30, 50 bricks \$10.50.

HALF-CASE CONTAINS ABOUT 80 BRICKS; CASE ABOUT 150 BRICKS



500 Southern Giant Curled Mustard

For southern planting during the fall, winter and spring months, Mustard is in quite large demand. Northern markets seem to be able to take care of large quantities of it. It is used either as a fresh salad or for garnishing. By successive plantings of the seed every few weeks a continuous supply may be obtained. The Southern Giant Curled is the most important variety and is the true curled-leaf sort, its leaves being light green in color and crumpled and frilled at the edges. This variety is rather spreading in its growth. For northern use sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground will permit, and the plants will continue to yield until after frost if they are kept cut. The stock offered here is the true curled sort and is highly recommended. One ounce will sow about 75 feet of drill. **Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.**



S. S. Long-Pod Okra

SSS

OKRA

This vegetable is becoming more popular each year and at this time is quite extensively grown in some sections. Especially is this true in the South, where large areas are devoted exclusively to its cultivation. The pods, as may be seen in the illustration, are long and narrow. These fruit-pods are used in soups, catsups and similar preparations. The glucose material in the wall of the seed-cells gives body to the soup. Another very extensive use is in canning tomatoes and other vegetables. It may also be dried and canned separately for winter use. Okra plants grow large and rank, yielding six to eight pods to the plant, and under the best conditions yielding ten to twelve. In this section of the country it has been found that it is quite subject to disease which often ruins the whole crop in a very short time. There seems to be no spray which will prevent this disease. In order to overcome it, we have been especially careful in selecting plants for seed which appear to be disease-resistant. We will also select our future breeding stocks with especial care in this detail.

CULTURE.—Seed is sown late in the spring, after the ground has become thoroughly warmed. The general distance between rows is 3 feet, and plants should be thinned to 9 to 12 inches in the row. It is important in harvesting Okra to have the pods picked while green and tender and before they reach their full size. All white-podded fruits should be thrown away, as they are not desired for market use. The seed-cells should have fairly thick walls and the seeds should be quite similar in proportion.

One ounce will plant 100 hills

630 S. S. Long-Pod

This variety is the most generally used and the most productive of any which we are able to secure. It is the most popular type grown and can be relied upon to be suitable under all conditions. The pods are dark green, very slim and tender, growing from 6 to 8 inches long. A characteristic of this variety is its habit of keeping green and tender for a long period, making it a desirable shipping variety. **Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.**

ONION SETS

While most large Onion-growers raise their general crop from seed sown in the open ground, with many it is desirable to have sets to produce extra-early crops. The sets should be placed in the ground very early in the spring. Plant in rows 12 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row. When the sets are too large there is a tendency for the plants to go to seed. This may be hindered by bending the tops over, but do not break them off. Large quantities of sets are grown on our Windermoor Farm every year. Only the very finest grade of seeds is used and our trade should have every confidence in the stock offered.

One quart will plant a row of about 50 feet

	Pt.	Qt.	4 qts.		Pt.	Qt.	4 qts.
Yellow.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	Red.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
White.....	10	20	75	Multiplier.....	15	25	90

Tree or Top Onions. Sown in September and October. Write for prices.

Add 10 cts. per quart when ordered sent by parcel post, except where rule 2 or 3 on page 9 is valid

RED AND WHITE ONIONS

This widely grown vegetable is especially suited for intensive cultivation, and may be counted on to yield very good returns by the acre. It is cultivated extensively in the muck-land districts and the deep, rich, alluvial soil in Texas. In the great Onion section around Laredo, Texas, over 5,000 cars of Onions were shipped this past season. In selecting varieties of Onions, growers should be extremely careful in ordering the best variety for their use. Maturity, size, color of bulb, keeping qualities and texture of the bulbs are of prime importance to the best results. The practice of raising bulbs direct from seed rather than using Onion sets is becoming more general each year, and with some varieties will produce very large, attractive bulbs from seed while others had best be propagated from sets. If the Onions are to be used for pickling or bunching, special varieties which have proved to be the best for this purpose should be used. The general use of the Onion all the year round makes a demand which mostly gives the Onion-grower handsome returns.

CULTURE.—The Onion-field should be practically level, to prevent loss through washing. The soil should also be well drained, fertile, free from stones, and of a texture which will hold moisture well. The muck soil seems to be particularly well adapted to the cultivation of Onions. However, sandy loams which are fertile and have plenty of organic matter in them are well suited for the crop. Mostly the bulbs from such a soil have more superior keeping qualities than the muck-land Onions. A clay soil is not so well suited for their cultivation. Onion seed will not hold its germinating power so long as some vegetables and, therefore, the germination test on Onions should be watched very closely. Crop rotation is desirable with Onions, rotating them with such crops as celery and lettuce. Where wheel hoes are to be used in cultivating, the distance between rows should be 12 to 14 inches, or when horse cultivation is practised, 24 to 30 inches. Rows 12 inches apart require approximately 5 pounds of good seed to the acre. The distance between plants must be regulated by the size and habit of growth of the variety.

654 S. S. Southport White Globe

Southport White Globe produces large, globular bulbs from seed the first year and is one of the standard varieties used. The bulb is a crystal-white, very finely shaped and having a firm, fine-grained flesh. It is quite mild in flavor and is more attractive than most varieties for table use. The globe is flattened at the shoulder and slightly rounded at the base. It is one of the better shippers and will keep longer than the Bermuda Onions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

656 White Silverskin, or Portugal

This variety is larger and more flattened in shape than the Southport. It produces a bulb of medium size, mild flavor and with an especially clear white skin. It is quite popular among growers of Onion sets, as it produces a very nice-sized, uniformly shaped set. To preserve the pure white effect, care must be taken not to expose the bulbs to the sun, and they should be covered with soil. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

660 White Adriatic Barletta

This is one of the earliest-maturing varieties and can be strongly recommended to those desiring bulbs for the early market. It is a very desirable variety for pickling, producing bulbs 1 to 2 inches in diameter when the seed is sown in the spring and plants thinned to 2 inches apart. It is an exceptionally fine keeper and can be shipped to distant markets with very satisfactory results. If bulbs of this variety are set out in the spring they will produce much larger Onions than when grown direct from seed. As a pickling Onion the Barletta cannot be equaled. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

658 Mammoth Silver King

The bulb of this variety is flat and thick, averaging 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches deep. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet, being similar in this respect to the Bermuda Onion. The skin of Mammoth Silver King is a beautiful silver-white. It is one of the very best varieties for sowing in the open, producing large, attractive bulbs the first season from seed. It is also an excellent keeper and is quite a favorite with shippers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

665 White Welsh (No Bulb)

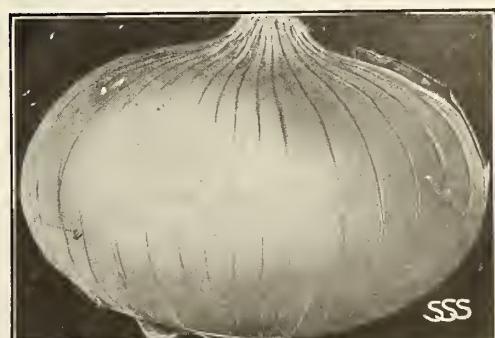
This variety is used extensively for green scallions. It is mild and tender and very desirable for this purpose. As the plants are perennial it is best to sow in the fall and grow the same as other Onion seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

675 S. S. Southport Red (Crimson Globe)

This variety is a big favorite with planters who have a good market for the red varieties. It produces globe-shaped bulbs, medium to large in size, having a smooth, glossy skin, with a small neck. The flesh is white, tinged with purple. Seed sown in the spring produces very nice bulbs the first season. The shipping qualities of this variety rank first in the entire list, and where bulbs are to be stored it is a favorite type. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

680 Large Red Wethersfield

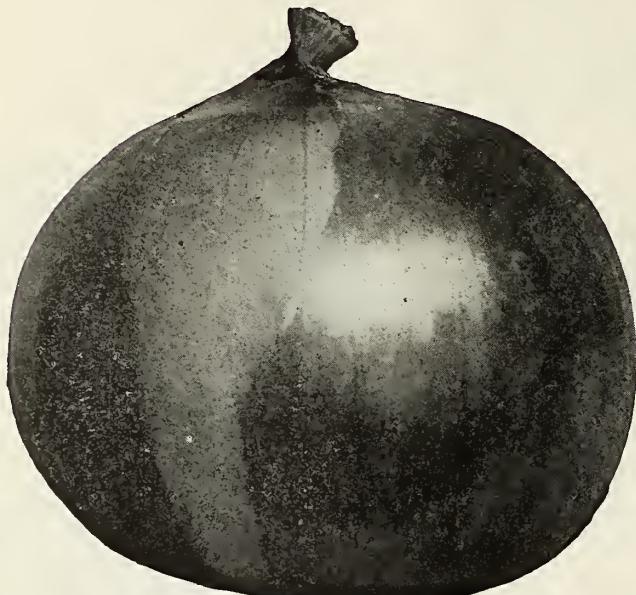
The bulb of this well-known variety is very smooth and clear-skinned. It is spherical in shape and mostly flattened at the ends, being very similar in this respect to Yellow Globe Danvers. It has an exceedingly fine neck, with long, slender, clear green-colored tops. It is an early to midseason variety with excellent keeping qualities. The flavor of this variety is stronger than any of the others. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.



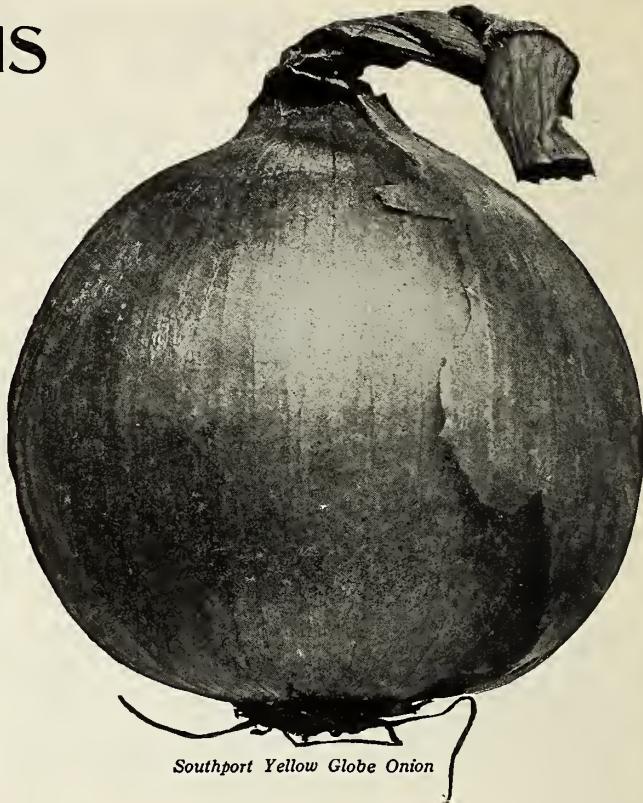
Mammoth Silver King Onion



YELLOW ONIONS



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion



Southport Yellow Globe Onion

640 Southport Yellow Globe (Golden Globe)

A main-crop variety, growing to a uniform, deep globe-shaped Onion, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. It has a rich golden yellow color and the flesh of the bulb is mild and juicy. It is one of the most largely grown varieties and can be depended upon in every way. Its keeping qualities are quite superior and the bulbs make an attractive appearance on the market. It is slightly larger and more globular in form than Yellow Globe Danvers. This variety is quite popular in many Onion sections and is one of our finest strains. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

644 Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker

This is a very handsome Onion, growing almost perfectly globular in form, with thin skin of a bright straw-color. It grows to an immense size directly from the seed, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh three to five pounds each. It makes an excellent Onion for fall and early winter use, but is not so good a keeper for late winter as the Southport Yellow Globe, or Yellow Globe Danvers. Notwithstanding its large size, the skin is fine and silky; the flesh is pure white, very crisp and delicate in flavor, rivaling, in many ways, that of the well-known and popular Bermuda Onions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

650 Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg

The bulbs of this Onion are quite large and flat, and this is the variety that is almost universally used for producing the best-shaped Yellow Onion sets. The skin is very light yellow or straw-color; the flesh creamy white, mild and of excellent quality. Ripens down quickly and keeps well. The stock we offer is all superior in its uniformity of shape and evenness of color, and is warranted to be true. For the market-gardener this is a most desirable and profitable sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

642 Yellow Globe Danvers

No variety is used more extensively for the main crop than Yellow Globe Danvers. It produces bulbs of medium size, globe-shaped and more flattened than the Southport Yellow. The flesh is creamy white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. It produces an excellent crop from seed sown in the spring in the open ground. The neck of our strain is very small, and the whole appearance of this variety is very pleasing. The bulbs are quite solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

648 Round Yellow Danvers

The bulbs of this variety are flatter in shape than the Yellow Globe Danvers. The skin is a light copperish yellow, covering creamy white flesh which is mild and of excellent flavor. Uniformity of growth and strong, healthy plants characterize this strain of Danvers. Where markets prefer a more flattened Onion than the Yellow Globe Danvers this variety is especially recommended. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

KEY TO DISCARDED VARIETIES OF ONIONS

NOT LISTED

SUBSTITUTE

White Queen	MAMMOTH SILVER KING
Australian Brown	LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD
Extra-Early Red Flat	
White Bunch	WHITE ADRIATIC BARLETTA
Marvel of Pompeii	
Extra-Early White Pearl	WHITE SILVERSKIN

PARSLEY

Good Parsley has always been a matter of extreme importance to us, and we believe this year's stock will be no exception. The effects of the war should not be serious with this particular seed, as a considerable portion of it is English-grown, and our grower informs us that the usual deliveries will be made, and that our customers need not fear that the stock will be inferior. Philadelphia market-gardeners have come to look upon our strains of Parsley as being particularly true to type, and when a seedsman has honor in his own country it is a sure sign.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow, when they swell slightly, in rows 1 foot apart, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart in the row. For winter use transplant to a light cellar or coldframe.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row, three pounds will sow an acre



S. S. Market-Gardeners' Best Parsley

700 S. S. Market-Gardeners' Best
The best Moss-curled Parsley in existence, the seed being all imported and from sources which years of experience in the seed business have shown to be the most reliable. The Stokes' strain is now looked upon by gardeners in many different sections as being the very best it is possible to obtain. It is a vigorous, compact-growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring. The leaves are finely cut and so closely curled that they resemble bunches of moss. The color is a uniform dark green, and very careful work has been done in selecting out any single or plain-leaf "rogues." It is very hardy, and withstands drought and cold. As a garnishing and flavoring Parsley for the home table we know of no other that will equal S. S. Market-Gardeners' Best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

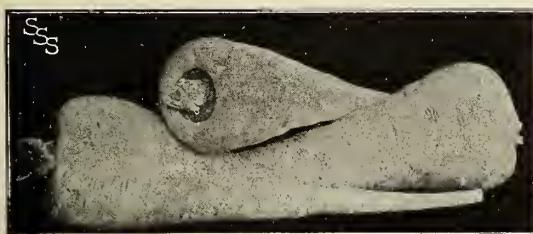
710 Hamburg Turnip-Rooted

This variety cannot be used for garnishing as can the one described above. The root is the edible portion, and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. The flesh is white and in flavor similar to celeriac. The foliage is similar to plain Parsley. The roots can be dug late in the fall and buried in sand for winter use. It is very desirable for flavoring soups, etc. Our strain of Hamburg Turnip-rooted is in high favor among our market-garden customers, and anyone planting it in the small garden will be highly pleased with the result. Bear in mind, however, that it is not the finely cut garnishing Parsley such as S. S. Market-Gardeners' Best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Sow the seed when the ground is warm, in drills 18 inches apart, thinning to 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. All root-crops require the ground to be spaded deeply.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds will sow an acre



S. S. Hollow Crown Parsnip

725 S. S. Hollow Crown

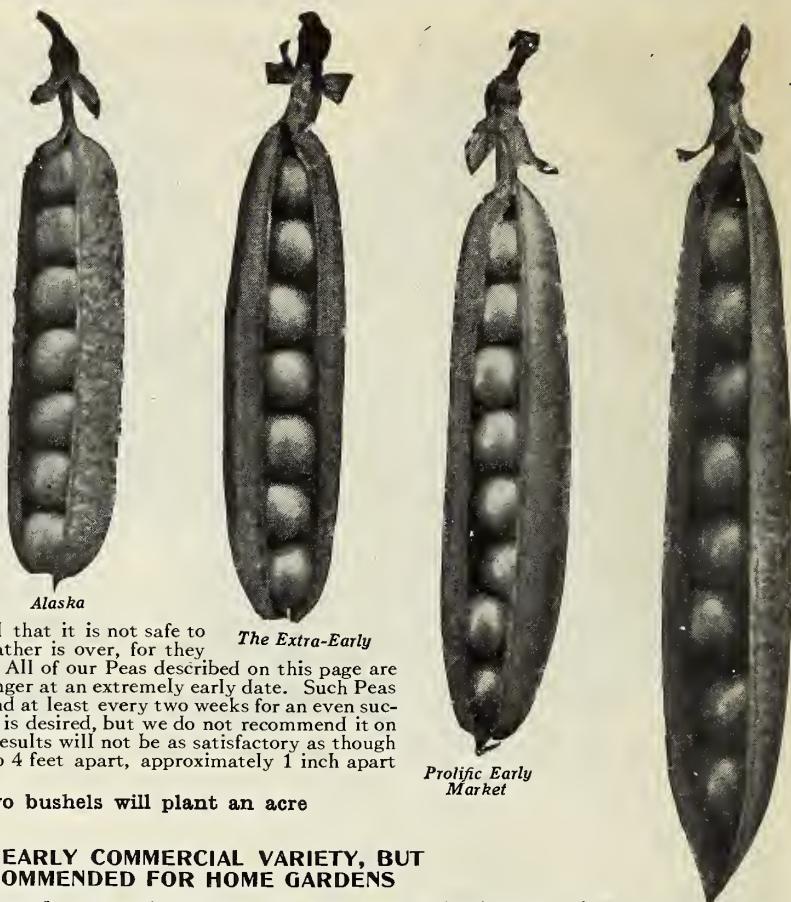
The seed of our S. S. Hollow Crown is such that we can recommend it highly as being the very best imported, which will produce very even roots from one end of a row to the other, for it has been carefully selected for size and shape. In all such crops as Parsnip, carrot and the Hamburg parsley, etc., great care should be exercised to have the ground loosened up to the depth of at least 18 inches if finest-shaped roots are expected. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



GARDEN PEAS

Being situated in the midst of one of the largest Pea-growing sections in the United States, and feeling that we perhaps had a duty to perform to our neighbors in the matter of obtaining a high grade of seed Peas, we have taken some rather drastic steps in order to assure our customers of the very highest possible quality seed grown. We have broken away from the contract system altogether, and are now growing practically our entire crop in the Far North under our own private contracts and supervision. Trials on our Windermoor Farm and very careful rogueing work make it impossible for mistakes of any kind, mechanical or otherwise, to be made. This past season we have seen appalling losses on the part of a good many New Jersey farmers because of inferior Pea seed supplied by supposedly well-meaning seedhouses, and we are determined that no such loss shall be entailed by anyone who puts his confidence in us. We would particularly point out to all planters the very radical difference in the nature of the varieties listed below. Do not order without very carefully studying the descriptions herein, and forming your judgments accordingly, for very often Peas will be bought without consideration of conditions. The fact should also be carefully borne in mind that it is not safe to sow wrinkled varieties until all danger of wet, cold weather is over, for they are not hardy enough to stand it in nine cases out of ten. All of our Peas described on this page are of a smooth-seeded sort and can be planted without danger at an extremely early date. Such Peas should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, and at least every two weeks for an even succession. Peas can be sown all through the summer if it is desired, but we do not recommend it on a large scale particularly during the hot season, for the results will not be as satisfactory as though planted in the spring. Seed should be sown in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, approximately 1 inch apart in the row and about 3 inches deep.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; two bushels will plant an acre



750 Alaska

THE BEST EARLY COMMERCIAL VARIETY, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED FOR HOME GARDENS

Earliest of All is a synonym for this variety, and to our knowledge it is the earliest Pea under cultivation. The vines grow about 2½ feet high, are of a light green, with white veins, and under good growing conditions will produce a tremendous crop of round, well-filled pods about 2½ inches in length. The dry seed is bluish, round and slightly pitted. The stock offered is, to our knowledge, as pure as any Alaska on the market. The crop can be taken off at one picking, a feature which makes it one of the most popular varieties for canning. The quality of this Pea is not desirable for the home table, for which purpose we would recommend The Extra-Early as listed below. **Pkt. 5 cts., ½pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.**

Pilot

752 The Extra-Early

THE MOST DESIRABLE EXTRA-EARLY TABLE VARIETY

Under normal conditions this Pea will mature almost the same time as the Alaska. The Extra-Early was introduced by N. B. Keeney & Son, Le Roy, N. Y., some years ago, and was the result of several years' work in selection. The vine of this Pea is about 4 inches shorter, slightly darker and almost as prolific as the Alaska. The best feature of this Pea is its superb flavor. We know of no equal to it in the entire list in this respect. The pods are about the same length but slightly darker in color than the Alaska. Our stock is very uniform and can be depended on by all classes of trade. **Pkt. 5 cts., ½pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.**

754 Prolific Early Market

A Pea ripening about five days after The Extra-Early, the pods being fully ½ inch longer than that variety and the crop will yield fully 25 per cent heavier. The vines average about 2½ feet, are dark in color and bear handsome, dark green, blunt-ended pods about 3 inches in length. **Pkt. 5 cts., ½pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.**

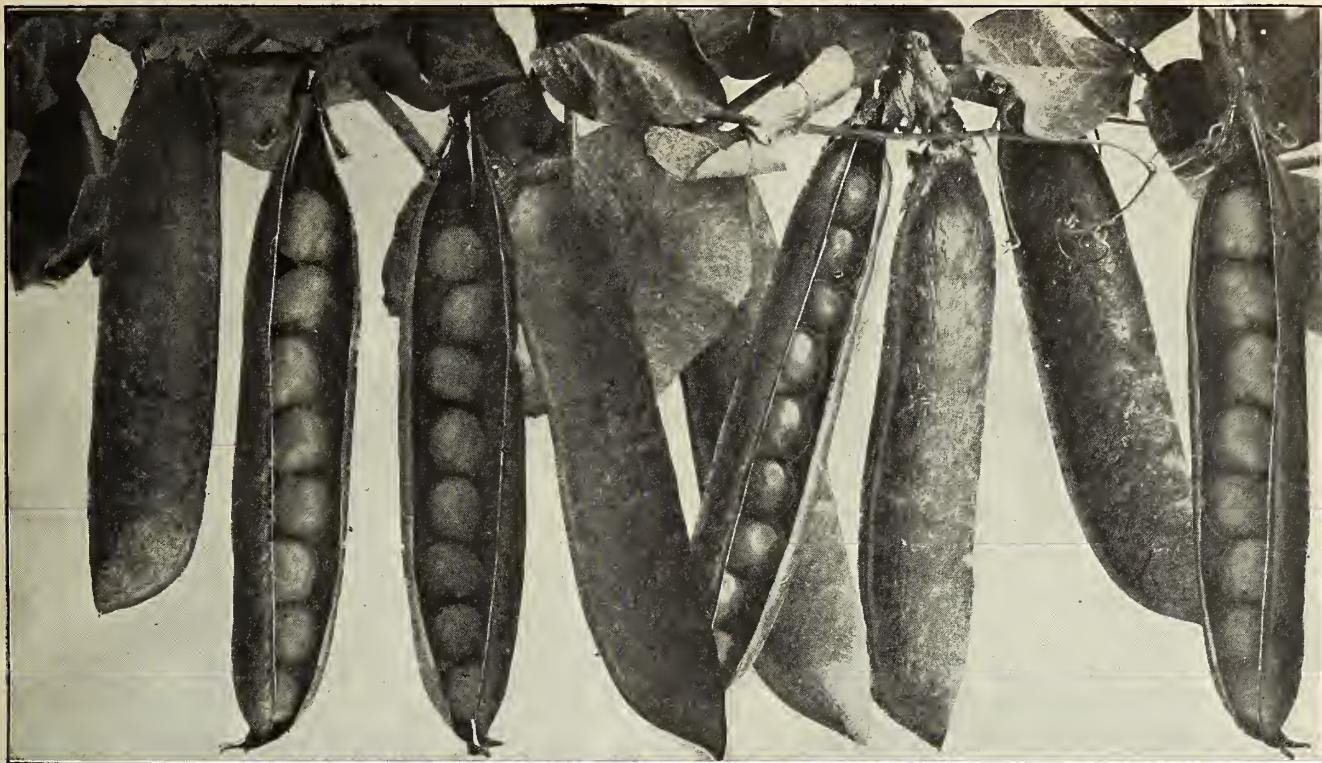
756 Ameer

Large-podded Alaska is a synonym for this variety. The vines will grow about 3 feet in height, producing long, blunt-end pods of a beautiful dark green, and very much the same size as Prolific Early Market pods. Ameer is a very prolific variety and is in large demand by our trade. **Pkt. 5 cts., ½pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.**

758 Pilot

THE MOST PROFITABLE EXTRA-EARLY SORT FOR COMMERCIAL USE

For the fourth season we offer Pilot to our trade after experiencing an unparalleled demand on the part of our largest and most successful planters. This Pea is a selection from the Gradus, but is not a desirable sort for the home garden as the quality of the Peas themselves is inferior. Its appearance, however, is fully as good as the celebrated Gradus described on the following page. Owing to the hard, round character of the seed it can be planted fully as early as the Alaska described above. Its growing season is about equal to Gradus and Thos. Laxton, but the fact that it can be sown about two weeks earlier will bring it to maturity just as early in proportion. Planters should be thoroughly aware of this, for Pilot will not mature any quicker than Gradus, but the fact that it is so hardy allows it to be planted earlier so that it will mature and be ready for market about the same time when the small-podded Peas such as Alaska and The Extra-Early are just coming on the market, therefore commanding very considerably better prices. The stock we offer is as high a grade as can be produced, and we challenge comparison with any other seedsman's stock. As a commercial Pea, Pilot should receive the serious consideration of every planter. **Pkt. 5 cts., ½pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., ½pk. \$1.30, pk. \$2.50, bus. \$9.**



The Gradus Pea. One of the best for all purposes

760 **Gradus Pea**

AN EXTRA-EARLY WRINKLED PEA OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY. MATURING SOME 10 TO 12 DAYS AFTER PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET

The handsome, green, pointed pods are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. They are produced on vines of a light green, growing about 3 feet in height. The pods contain from five to eight Peas of the very finest quality, remaining tender and sweet for several days. A large quantity of Gradus stock sold in the East last season was far from being true to type. The fact that we are growing our entire stock of Gradus, together with the great majority of our other stocks, as our own private crops in the far North, positively assures our trade against receiving anything which is not as represented. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

762 **Thos. Laxton**

ONE OF THE FINEST SORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

The primary difference between Thos. Laxton and Gradus, as described above, is in the size and shape of the pod. The Thos. Laxton pod is very perceptibly smaller both in length and breadth than the Gradus pod and is blunt at both ends. In season it usually matures about four days later. The quality is equally good, and the vines, etc., are about the same in appearance. Both sorts are regarded as first-quality Peas and are highly recommended as either home-garden or commercial varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

765 **Little Marvel**

AS A LARGE-PODDED, SHORT-VINED VARIETY, LITTLE MARVEL STANDS AT THE HEAD OF ITS CLASS

In the short time since this Pea has been introduced it has very largely taken the place of Little Gem, American Wonder, Nott's Excelsior, etc. The vines will average about 15 inches in height, being very heavily set with dark green pods, 3 inches in length, square at the bottom and well filled with Peas of the very best quality. The stock of Little Marvel which we are offering is of our own growth, and we are confident that it will give splendid satisfaction for any purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

770 **Sutton's Excelsior**

AN OLD STANDARD MAIN-SEASON PEA

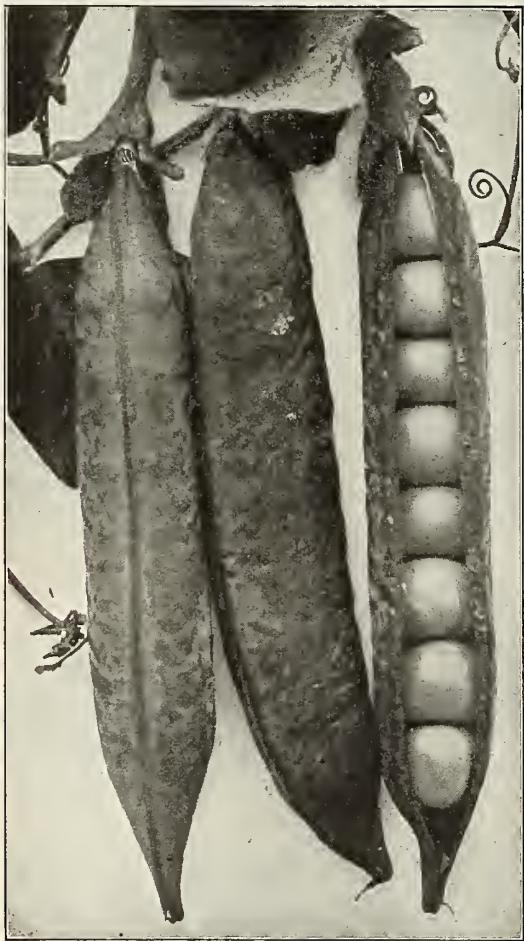
A dwarf, main-season Pea, maturing about the same time as Little Marvel, and producing pods about 3 inches in length. This variety is in large demand by commercial Pea-growers and to those who understand its habit it has proved very valuable. A great point to be considered is the fact that it must be marketed immediately on attaining its full development, for otherwise the pods will lose their rich green color and their sale will be very much affected. Sutton's Excelsior will mature three or four days later than the old Nott's Excelsior, a variety which we have discarded, but we believe it will be more prolific and more satisfactory in every way than the latter variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.



777 Pioneer Pea

A NEW VARIETY DESTINED TO HAVE WIDE USE BOTH IN
THE HOME GARDEN AND FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

We regret exceedingly that it will be impossible to offer this magnificent Pea in quantities larger than one quart for the coming season, but we hope to make up for this shortage in the future. The Pioneer is a medium-dwarf-vined, main-crop Pea, producing dark green pods fully 4 inches in length. The shining feature of this new variety is its wonderful productiveness. We believe it out-classes anything we have ever seen. It will mature slightly later than Laxtonian which, we believe, will be displaced by the Pioneer. The quality of this new Pea is superb and it is, therefore, admirably well suited for any class of trade. Try a small quantity of it this year, and we feel certain that you will want more by the time our stocks are full again. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts.



Pioneer Peas

772 New Harvester

SPLENDID DROUGHT-RESISTANT QUALITIES ARE THE FEATURE
OF THIS MAIN-CROP DWARF VARIETY

Since this Pea was first put on the market, some three years ago, it has attained a wide reputation because of its deep-rooting qualities which make it one of the very finest varieties for dry-season work. A portion of a crop, therefore, sown with this Pea insures results which might otherwise be rather disastrous. The vines of New Harvester are about 20 inches tall, producing beautiful, dark green pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and maturing about the time Little Marvel and Sutton's Excelsior are over. Its flavor and attractive appearance have made it extremely popular with our trade. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$7.50.

780 Telephone

A STANDARD, LONG-VINED, LATE VARIETY SUITED FOR ALL
GENERAL PURPOSES

The long, handsome pods of this variety very often attain a length of 5 inches, and contain from seven to nine Peas of the very finest flavor. The vines will grow about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and we would advise brushing except in case where large quantities are grown, when other arrangements are usually made. The stock of Telephone which we offer has been selected for dark pods, and is particularly recommended as a strain which will be of value to the commercial grower. Telephone of late years has lost favor to a certain extent because of the fact that its pods were too light to find a ready sale on the market. We believe, however, that we have eliminated this trouble to a great extent. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

778 Long Island Mammoth

THE LATEST VARIETY ON THE ENTIRE LIST, AND VERY OFTEN CALLED TELEGRAPH

This Pea usually matures four or five days later than the Telephone, and is very apt to come on the market after most of the other varieties have gone. The long, deep-rooted vines of Long Island Mammoth have better drought-resistant qualities than any other Pea in the entire list, and it is strongly recommended as a late variety for any and all purposes. When grown in a small way brushing is desirable. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

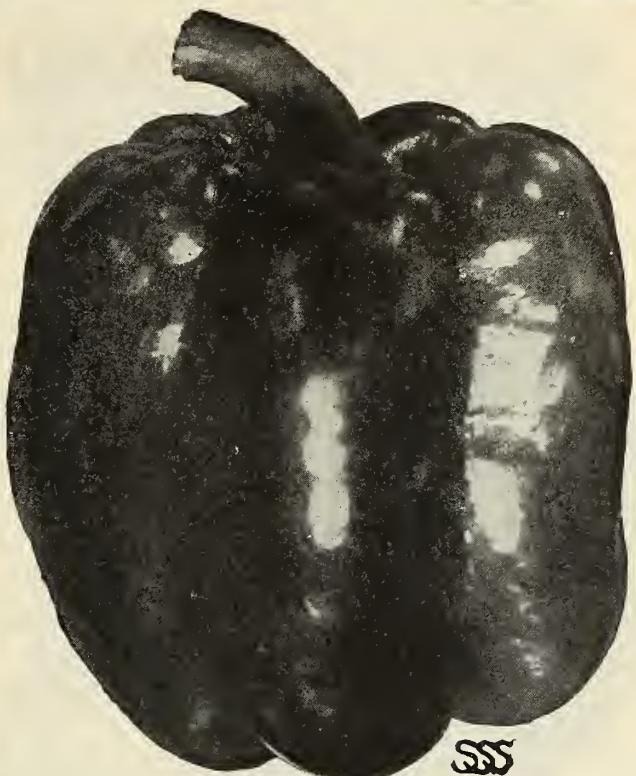
795 Mammoth-Podded Prolific Sugar

A "SNAP-POD" VARIETY OF THE BEST QUALITY

An edible-podded variety prepared for the table very much the same as snap beans. This Pea is in demand in certain markets and is in quite general use in many home gardens. The blossoms are a beautiful purple, and the pods are long, very attractive and of a surpassingly delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75, bus. \$10.



S. S. Ruby Giant Pepper is a splendid table variety



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEPPERS

Practically all of our Peppers are grown within an hour's ride of our Moorestown Seed Farms, and we are thus able to keep in close touch with the growing operations. The crop this year has been a normal one, and the seed we offer we believe to be of splendid vitality and quality. The list which we offer below has been selected from the varieties which have been carried by us in the past. We believe that each has its distinct part to play, as all are different in type.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a hotbed in March and transplant when the soil outside is sufficiently warm, in rows $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row.

One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill and make approximately 1,500 plants

830 S. S. Ruby Giant

This choice "Standard" Pepper grows to a very large size, averaging 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide at the thick end. The fruits are quite early, very handsome in shape, sometimes growing fully as large as the Chinese Giant, but of a very much better shape. It is a cross between the Chinese Giant and the Ruby King, hence its name. The flesh is mild and sweet and beautiful deep green when young, brilliant red when ripened. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

832 Chinese Giant

This is the Jumbo of the Pepper family. Our strain of Chinese Giant has been very carefully selected for a series of years, and will grow smooth and handsome, usually divided into four lobes, indented at the blossom end. The flesh is thick and mild and a beautiful dark green. It is the latest of all Peppers in maturing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

838 Long Red Cayenne

This is a hot one, having a long, cylindrical, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Deep green when the pepper is young, bright red when ripe; very strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

834 Ruby King

This is the most popular Pepper of its class, being a much more desirable sort than the Bell, or Bull Nose. The plants grow about 2 feet high, and bear a fine crop of handsome scarlet fruits. These grow 3 to 6 inches in length, about 3 inches through. The flesh is quite thick, sweet and so mild that the Peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. It is especially fine for man-gos. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

835 Neapolitan

This is the earliest of the large, mild red Peppers and the most productive of all. From seed started in February, plants set out the latter part of May, the fruit may be picked the latter part of June. The skin and flesh are bright red, of fine flavor, sweet, very mild and tender. They carry well and keep in prime condition a long time. For market-gardeners and pickling establishments, the Neapolitan is particularly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

840 Red Chili

This produces a small, bright red, very hot Pepper, maturing late; pods about 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.



PUMPKINS

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, 10 to 12 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill; or for garden planting, in hills 6 feet apart. Do not plant Pumpkins near muskmelons, watermelons or squash, as there is danger of their mixing.

One pound will plant 200 to 300 hills; 4 to 6 pounds will plant an acre



Stokes' Pumpkins make happy faces!

850 Standard Pie (Winter Luxury)

The very best-quality Pumpkin for pie purposes that we know of. The flesh is tender and has all the qualities which go toward making a good variety for that purpose. The color is a beautiful, light golden yellow, finely netted on the outside. This Pumpkin will average from 12 to 14 inches in diameter and about 8 to 10 inches from top to bottom. They will grow comparatively uniform in size and shape, making a beautiful sight in the field. This variety is recommended for either large or small plantings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

852 King of the Mammoths

THE BEST VARIETY FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES OR FOR GENERAL USE WHERE IMMENSE SIZE COUNTS

They will very often grow from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a weight of nearly 200 pounds. They are rounded in shape and flat at the top and bottom. The skin is a light salmon-orange, very thick, and the flesh is a bright yellow which is fine-grained and very good quality for pies but not, however, considered quite as satisfactory as the Standard Pie. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

858 Big Tom

Strictly a canning variety and not one which is advised for home consumption, as its quality is not tender. It is a strong, vigorous grower and very prolific, the fruits averaging 15 to 20 inches in diameter. It is round-oval in shape and the skin is a reddish orange in color, slightly ribbed. The flesh is a rich orange-yellow, very solid and fine-grained. It is a very profitable sort for commercial purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

854 Cushaw, or Crookneck

A standard variety of Pumpkin, having a bright, shiny yellow surface. The flesh is very solid, tender, fine-grained and of superb flavor. It has a very small interior cavity. The Cushaw will average about 2 feet in length and will vary somewhat in shape. The flesh is very sweet and is excellent for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

860 Large Sweet Cheese

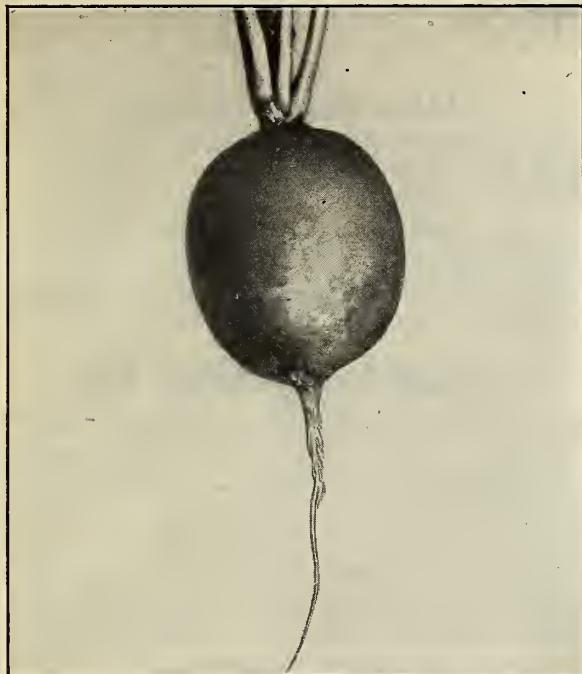
A variety particularly adapted to southern planting, but not recommended for latitudes north of New Jersey. The fruits are large, round and flattened in shape, having a cream-colored surface mottled with green until fully ripe. The flesh is yellow, tender and of superb quality. Large Sweet Cheese is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

RHUBARB

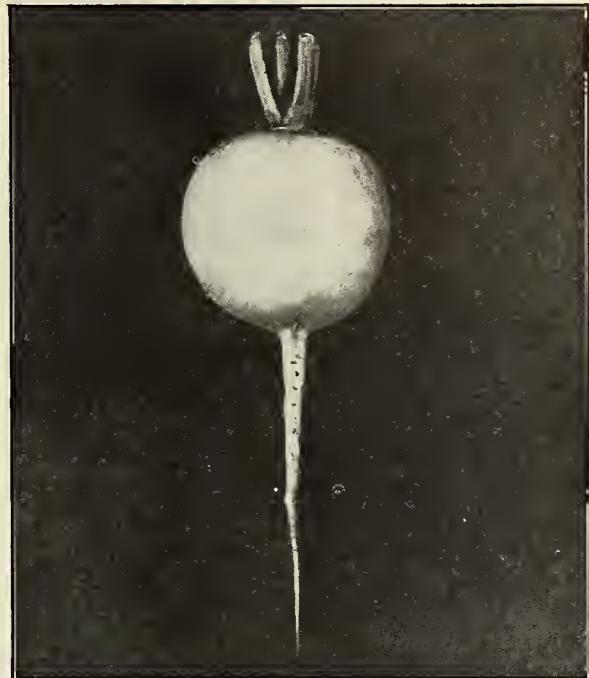
Rhubarb is proving to be a very profitable crop for a great many market-gardeners. So far as variety is concerned we feel that this vegetable comes under the same category as asparagus; for, as in asparagus, we believe it is entirely a matter of the strain used and not that of the variety. Victoria is a very common name. We are, at present, growing at Windermoor both roots and seed, all of a specially selected strain and we offer them with every confidence that they will bring the very best results either for outdoor planting or for winter forcing, in which case roots should be frozen once or twice, either artificially in cold storage or under natural conditions and then placed in a damp cellar, covering them with earth and watering frequently. For outdoor sowing Rhubarb should be sown in a shallow drill, one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row, and later thin to 10 to 12 in the row and keep well cultivated. Stalks should not be cut until the plants have had a full season's growth. The use of roots, however, will very often produce strong, better-yielding stalks the following spring than seed, for it is better to allow stalks grown from seed an extra year of growth before cutting.

Seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Roots.—\$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, prepaid within the first three postal zones. Shipments beyond the third zone come under Ruling No. 3 on page 9. Price per thousand, \$60.00, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense, except in cases where Rule 2, page 9, is valid.



S. S. Scarlet Globe Radish



S. S. Snow-White Box Radish

RADISHES

Every variety of Radish offered by us is absolutely separate and distinct from every other. We have eliminated some twenty different varieties which were either very similar to what we had already listed, or else were simply a re-naming of the standard sorts. Planters should be extremely careful to purchase the varieties which are best suited for their particular purpose, which is not new, for there is a great difference in the habits and characteristics of Radishes. Well-bred, pedigreed seed is of the utmost importance for a successful crop to be taken off. This past season we have grown several acres of Radishes for seed on our Windermoor Farm, and this, together with certain carried-over stock which has been proved to be up to our usual standard, will constitute the majority of the stocks which we offer for sale this season. We are particularly well supplied with good forcing stocks of Scarlet Globe, and greenhouse men can depend thoroughly and absolutely on what we have to offer. Where it is desired, we shall be very glad to supply liberal samples of our seed for trial before a full order is given.

CULTURE.—For greenhouse or hotbed sowing prepare rich but rather light soil. After making this as near level as possible, broadcast the seed at the rate of about seventy-five seeds to the square foot, after which cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of sifted soil. Careful watering, a moderate, even temperature and good ventilation will produce the best development of roots. Approximately one month is required between planting time and the date when the entire crop is taken off. Several crops can be put in during the winter season. For outdoor crops sow in drills 12 inches apart in the row and later thin the plants out to assure proper development. Quick growth is the surest remedy against pithy Radishes. The descriptions below will tell which varieties will keep in good condition the longest. Sodium nitrate very often is a splendid aid in the quick development of a crop. Planters should thoroughly understand the demands of their markets, and sow only those varieties which will be in greatest demand.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet; nine pounds will sow an acre

892 Startle, or 20-Day Forcing

An olive-shaped Radish, of a brilliant scarlet, maturing, under favorable conditions, in sixteen to twenty days. Its maximum size, before becoming pithy, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. This is the earliest Radish under cultivation. It must be pulled immediately on attaining its full size, for otherwise it will become pithy within a very few days. The flesh is white, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is not advised except as a forcing sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

875 S. S. Scarlet Globe

Probably in larger general use for all purposes than any other Radish. Scarlet Globe is of a rich, bright scarlet; the shape is short olive-shaped or short oval, and the top is small. Under favorable conditions it will mature about five days after the Startle, but under unfavorable conditions it will take at least thirty days before maturing. Its maximum size before becoming pithy is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. As compared

with Scarlet Olive-shaped it is shorter, slightly lighter in color and about two days earlier in maturing. The interior of the root is pure white, mild, crisp and fine-grained. Its season is rather short and it must be pulled reasonably soon after maturity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

881 S. S. Snow-White Box

One of the most largely grown Radishes for outdoor cultivation. The active demand for it is, no doubt, due entirely to its beautiful ivory-white appearance and to the fact that it will probably remain in condition longer after maturity than any other of the smaller Radishes, for it will attain a size, under normal conditions, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter before becoming pithy. In shape S. S. Snow-White Box is round or nearly globular. It will mature in about thirty-five days from planting. The interior of the root is pure white, being pungent in flavor but very firm and crisp. All of the seed offered has been grown on our own farm, thus any undesirable specimens have been eliminated. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



RADISHES

905 Long Scarlet

A long red Radish in large demand in certain markets. It is quite similar to Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped, although, taken as a whole, is not considered quite up to the latter variety in attractiveness or quality. It is a crisp, tender Radish, however, which will grow quickly. Its season is not long for it must be pulled comparatively early after maturity. The color is a deep red and when prepared for the table is altogether very attractive.

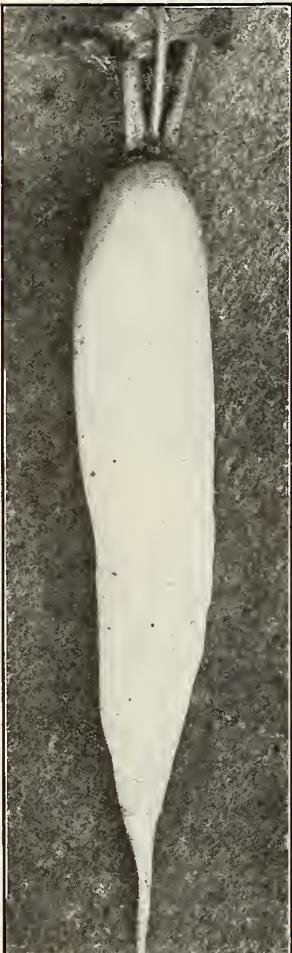
Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

894 Bright Breakfast

An improved form of the old French Breakfast. An olive-shaped Radish, deep scarlet in color except for a small white tip at the base of the root. It will mature in about twenty-eight days, but its season is shorter than the Sparkler White-Tip, which variety it resembles except in its slightly darker color and its olive shape. It is a very attractive Radish but not considered as desirable for general purposes as the Sparkler. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

900 S. S. Long White Icicle

A Radish in very general use for all purposes. It is a long, clear white Radish, growing 5 to 6 inches in length before becoming pithy. It will mature about five days later than the Scarlet Globe, and ten days earlier than the S. S. Snow-white Box. It will hold several days before becoming pithy. The stock offered is reasonably uniform. The shape tapers regularly from near the shoulder to the tip, holding its thickness for nearly its full length, the thickest part being 1 inch from the top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.



S. S. Long White Icicle Radish

877 Giant Crimson

Growers desiring a larger, later Scarlet Globe should carefully consider the merits of Giant Crimson. It is a Radish nearly twice as large as the former variety, maturing fully one week later. Its shape is nearly round, color bright crimson, and it will hold longer before becoming pithy, its maximum size in that stage being about 1 3/4 inches long by 1 1/4 inches in diameter. It is slightly smaller than S. S. Snow-White Box described on page 53, but will mature five to ten days ahead of that variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

879 Sparkler White-Tip

One of the most attractive and desirable Radishes in our list. The color is a very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip covering about one-third of the lower diameter of the root. It will mature under favorable conditions, in about twenty-eight days and will hold longer before becoming pithy than some of the earlier Radishes described before. Its maximum size before becoming over-ripe is about 1 1/4 inches in diameter. In shape it is nearly round and slightly flattened on the under side. The quality of this Radish is superb and, taken all in all, it is one of the very finest varieties for all outdoor purposes and should be in more general use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

890 S. S. Scarlet Olive-Shaped

A variety similar to the S. S. Scarlet Globe except in shape of the root, Scarlet Olive-shaped being longer, as is suggested by its name. Its maximum size before becoming pithy is 1 1/2 inches by 1/8 inch. It will mature, under favorable conditions, in about twenty-five days, but under unfavorable conditions, as is the case with most Radishes, it will take about ten days longer. Its color is deep red and the interior of the root white, mild, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

903 Long Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped

In our opinion one of the most attractive and desirable Radishes for all outdoor purposes. The root grows about 4 1/2 inches long before becoming pithy, is cylindrical in shape, smooth and uniform. In color it is a brilliant scarlet through its entire length except for a small white tip at the bottom of the root. It will mature, under favorable conditions, in twenty-one to twenty-five days, its season being comparatively short. As compared with Long White Icicle it is five days earlier in maturity, but correspondingly shorter in season. As compared with Wood's Early Frame, a very similar variety, Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped is far more attractive, the former having a very pale skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

SUMMER RADISHES

914 White Strasburg

A large summer Radish desirable for late planting when other earlier and smaller varieties will not keep in condition. It will mature in about forty days and remain in condition for a comparatively long time. Its maximum size before becoming pithy is at least 5 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The color is white, with a slightly green ivory tinge. One-fifth of the root usually grows above ground. Its shape is cylindrical; its quality very fine and is not surpassed by any Radish of this class. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

910 Chartier, or Shepherd

A summer variety somewhat similar to the Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped. As compared to that variety it is lighter in color, being a dull pink for about two-thirds of its length, shading to a clear white at the tip. It will, however, remain longer before turning pithy than the latter variety and for this reason is more desirable for some purposes. For spring planting we do not consider it as desirable as the Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

RADISHES FOR WINTER USE

The varieties listed below should be sown in August for the best results. If sown earlier than that, they are subject to shoot to seed without attaining their full development. These Radishes are of distinctly two types, the Chinese, which is of extra-large size but of extremely tender and sweet flesh, and the Spanish types which are not so large but are of a very hard surface and splendid keepers throughout the entire winter.

920 White Chinese (Celestial)

Probably the largest Radish under cultivation, very often attaining a size of 12 inches in length. It is round in shape, tapering to a small tap-root. The diameter of this Radish is about 6 inches when fully developed. It is desirable for table use at any period of its growth but its quality is better when not too large. The flesh is pure white and comparatively mild in flavor notwithstanding its large size. White Chinese is desirable for home or market-garden purposes and usually finds a ready demand. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

922 Chinese Rose (Scarlet China)

For fall and winter use this variety is largely grown. The smooth skin is of a bright rose-color. The flesh is white, solid and of a crisp, pungent quality. The shape of the root is cylindrical, being smaller at the top than at the bottom, and attaining a length of about 5 inches by 2 inches in diameter when fully matured. It is desirable for either small or large plantings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

924 Round Scarlet China

"All Seasons" is a synonym for this variety. It is quite similar to the Chinese Rose, but has a slightly different shape and different habits of growing. It will mature in about six or seven weeks after sowing and is a very good late sort, being an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

926 Half-Long Black Spanish

The roots of this variety are of a grayish black color on the surface, having a white interior flesh which is very crisp and pungent. They will be about 5 inches long when matured and nearly 2 inches in diameter. There is a large demand for this Radish in the markets and the fact that it can be brought on when competition is at low ebb makes it a splendid seller. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

928 Round Black Spanish

This variety is very similar to the Half-Long except in shape, being nearly round, attaining a size about 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is slightly coarser-grained than the variety described above, but is very crisp and pungent, and it will mature slightly later than some of the Chinese types. The roots are not so mild, but under favorable conditions will attain a larger size. For table use they should be pulled before they are fully grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.



Half-
Long
Black
Spanish
Radish



Preparing White Chinese Radishes for market



Long Season Spinach on one of Minch Brothers' Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.

SPINACH

Our sales of Spinach have increased annually, until now they form one of the largest departments of our business. Our seed is mostly imported, and from sources not seriously affected by the war. Some, however, has been grown in our own native Burlington County, and has the advantage of our experienced men at harvest. We cannot be too careful in pointing out the difference between the varieties and the seasons in which they should be planted; namely, for spring planting, S. S. All Seasons only, and for fall, Round-seeded Savoy, or Bloomsdale.

CULTURE.—For early spring use, sow as early as the ground can be worked, in drills a foot apart, thinning out for use as greens. For fall use, sow in August or early in September. Part of this may be used in the fall and early winter, and the balance kept over until spring. A slight protection of leaves or litter is advised.

940 S. S. All Seasons

This variety is peculiarly adapted to warm weather. It is a beautifully curled, dark green Spinach, very compact, with short stems, spreading on the ground in a large rosette. The leaves are thick and well crumpled, which adds very much to their attractiveness. It will stand without shooting to seed longer than any other variety, and for this reason makes the best summer Spinach we know of, although it is perfectly hardy and can be used in the fall, if desired. For the home garden, S. S. All Seasons is especially recommended, and its splendid qualities can be attested to by its universal use among our large market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

945 Round-Seeded Savoy, or Bloomsdale

This is the very best variety we know of for fall sowing. It has thick, large leaves, finely curled and crumpled, producing magnificent heads of excellent quality. We believe it is one of the most profitable crops when grown on a large scale. We have encouraged many of our customers to go into it heavily, with almost invariably good results. Round-seeded Savoy is a great barrel-filler and is excellent for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

950 Long-Standing

This is another hot-weather sort, and resembles very much the S. S. All Seasons, which was selected from it. The Long-standing is a straight-leaved Spinach, sometimes called "Dog-ear." It is, nevertheless, one of the very best varieties for hot-weather use, and a large number of our customers still hold to it. As a home-garden Spinach we believe it is equal to the S. S. All Seasons in every respect, as its quality is just as good. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

955 Thick-Leaved Viroflay

The heavy, thick leaves are of excellent quality. The heads of this variety are larger than any other we know of. We would advise it for market purposes rather than the home garden, although some people prefer it on their table to any other. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.

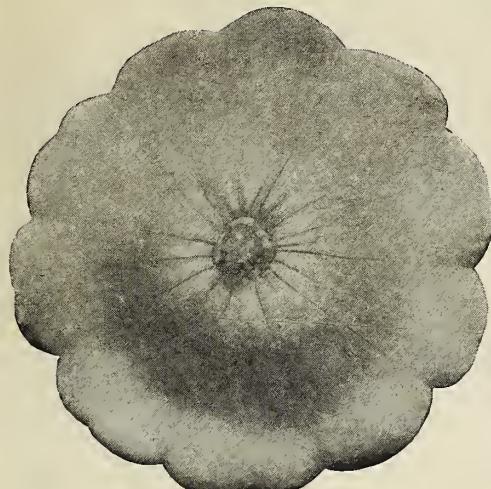
SPINACH HAS PROVED A BIG MONEY-MAKER FOR A GREAT MANY PLANTERS. DON'T NEGLECT IT

SQUASH

The majority of seed which we are offering this year is produced in the Middle West, under the most favorable conditions. We have selected seven representative varieties out of a list of fifteen which were catalogued last season. In so doing we believe we have included every sort which is necessary either to the large grower or to the home-garden planter.

CULTURE.—Plant the seeds in hills about the last of May, 4 feet apart each way, for the summer varieties and 6 to 10 feet apart for the winter varieties. The Squash bug has to be guarded against. A good plan is to sprinkle every morning with fine, dry lime or plaster. After the plants are well established thin out to one or two to a hill.

One ounce will plant 20 to 40 hills; four to six pounds an acre



S. S. White Bush Summer Squash

SUMMER VARIETIES

960 S. S. White Bush

The standard summer sort for cooking. The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruits ready for use very early in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

965 Mammoth White Bush

Very similar to the White Bush above, but is a little later in maturing and is almost twice as big, frequently attaining a size of 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

968 Cocozella

Oblong, 12 inches or more in length by 5 inches in diameter, and the skin is mottled dark green and yellow. It is a great favorite with the Italians. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80.

970 Yellow Summer Crookneck

This is an early-fruiting variety. The Squashes are rich golden yellow, thickly warted, and of the popular Crookneck type. They grow to large size, 15 to 18 inches in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

This plant is grown largely for winter market, meeting a ready sale, as it is highly esteemed for the fine flavor of the roots when prepared for the table. They are served boiled as a vegetable, or may be sliced and fried.

935 Mammoth Sandwich Island

This variety grows uniformly to an extra-large size, the roots being pure white, heavy and thick, and unsurpassed in quality. Like all root crops they should have the soil deeply spaded or plowed before the seed is sown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



S. S. Green Hubbard Winter Squash

WINTER VARIETIES

975 S. S. Green Hubbard

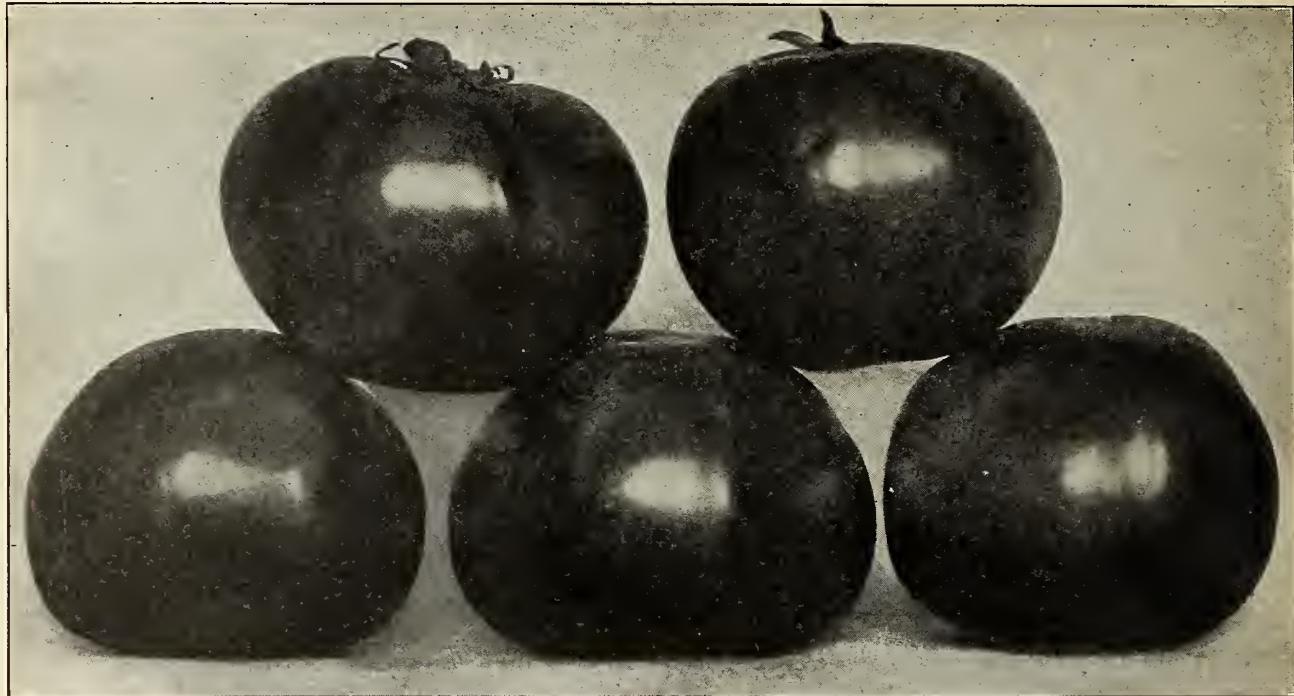
This is the well-known winter Squash, grown largely throughout the country. The vines are of strong, running growth. Fruits large, olive-shaped, with dark green skin and very rich flesh, fine-grained, tender and particularly good for culinary purposes. An excellent keeper of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

977 Boston Marrow

A bright orange, oval-shaped Squash of superior quality for pies and canning. The flesh is tender, fine-grained and of excellent flavor. The vines are very strong and productive. Our best known and most popular Squash. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

980 Warted Hubbard

This is similar to the well-known Green Hubbard, but the large, olive-green fruits are more heavily warted. The flesh is of extra-good flavor and very fine-grained. Very handsome in appearance and an excellent keeper of splendid quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Earliana, the Earliest Tomato under cultivation

1010 **The Earliana Tomato**

THE SELECTED STOCK HEREWITH OFFERED
HAS BEEN GROWN AT WINDERMOOR FARM

INTRODUCED BY THE OLD FIRM OF JOHNSON & STOKES SOME TWENTY YEARS AGO, AND NOW LISTED BY
NEARLY EVERY SEEDSMAN IN THE UNITED STATES

We take an especial pride in the Earliana, for we have felt that we had a reputation to hold up concerning it, as our predecessors were directly responsible for its naming and introduction back in the nineties. There are very few Tomato-growers who do not know the Earliana, and regardless of all its weaknesses, which are due entirely to its earliness, it is the most largely grown early Tomato the country over. The great difficulty of selecting for extremely early specimens usually brings trouble of some sort, either in small specimens or in inferior quality. Although the Earliana is liable to crack around the stem and is, perhaps, not so good-flavored as the Bonny Best, it, nevertheless, has proved to be one of the very best money-makers on the farm. The ideal selection which we are working for is a large, smooth, extremely early type not subject to cracking or spotting, and taken from the most prolific vines. Not all of the Earliana Tomato seed which is offered at the present time is stock which will grow a profitable crop. Planters should exercise extreme care not to allow their stock to deteriorate from year to year. The introduction of new, well-bred seed, at least every three years, is the duty of every Tomato-grower. As compared to Bonny Best, Earliana will ripen a portion of its crop four or five days ahead of the Bonny Best. Where it is possible to take advantage of the extremely early markets, Earliana will, no doubt, prove to be the most profitable of any variety. Taken as a general early crop, however, we would advise Bonny Best. The vines are rather dark in color, small but extremely vigorous and productive. The fruits are a rich, deep scarlet, medium in size and borne in clusters at the base of the plant. The entire crop can be gathered within about twenty days after the first fruits mature. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

1005 **Special-Stock Bonny Best for Forcing**

As a forcing Tomato, Bonny Best has broken nearly all records of greenhouse men from the point of quality and productiveness. Fully realizing the necessity of an extra-selected stock for this work we, every year, make a practice of saving from the very finest specimens in the field a small quantity of seed for this purpose. These Tomatoes equal in every way the "stock seed" specimens which we save for our own seed crop the following year. We can supply the names of a good many greenhouse men who have already made big money with Bonny Best. In our opinion it has no peer for inside forcing. A colored illustration and further description of this Tomato will be found on the opposite page. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$1.25, 1/4lb. \$4, lb. \$12.

A Statement From "The Market Growers' Journal"

Prof. W. F. Massey, in the July 15, 1915, "Journal," has the following to say concerning three important early varieties:

"Comparative tests of earliness in Earliana, Bonny Best and John Baer Tomatoes have been decided. Earliana ripened a few first, but I picked the first from it and Bonny Best the same day, June 24. The first John Baer fruit was partly colored on July 1. Up to July 2 I have had more fruits from Bonny Best than any other. It was hardly the fairest test with Earliana, for while all were started at the same time, the seed of the Earliana, for some reason, was slower in germinating and the plants were hardly as large as those of the other two varieties at planting time. As to size and quality, John Baer seemed to be in the lead, and certainly seemed to be a fine-quality Tomato but with me it is a good second-early and not so early as Bonny Best. There could not have been a fairer trial of these two than I have made this year."

We feel that this is a very fair and unbiased statement and will, no doubt, be of interest to our customers.



¹⁰⁰⁰ Stokes' Bonny Best Tomato

INTRODUCED BY WALTER P. STOKES IN 1908, AND NOW GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS THE BEST STANDARD EARLY TOMATO

The good name of Stokes' Bonny Best Tomato is better established among America's market-gardeners than it has ever been. The United States Department of Agriculture, practically every state experiment station, large canning houses, big shippers and thousands of home gardeners endorse this Tomato as being the most satisfactory early variety ever introduced. Our entire 1915 seed crop has been grown right here at Moorestown under our own care and supervision, and we know definitely what we are offering. Stokes' Bonny Best is nearly as early as the Earliana, setting from twelve to fifteen smooth, round, nearly globe-shaped fruits at the crown setting, with a new cluster at every branch. Its color is an intense, glowing scarlet, ripening to the stem without crack or black spot. It has very often produced yields of from twelve to fifteen tons to the acre, grading as No. 1.

Price: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

 See opposite page for description of Stokes' Bonny Best Tomato for greenhouse forcing



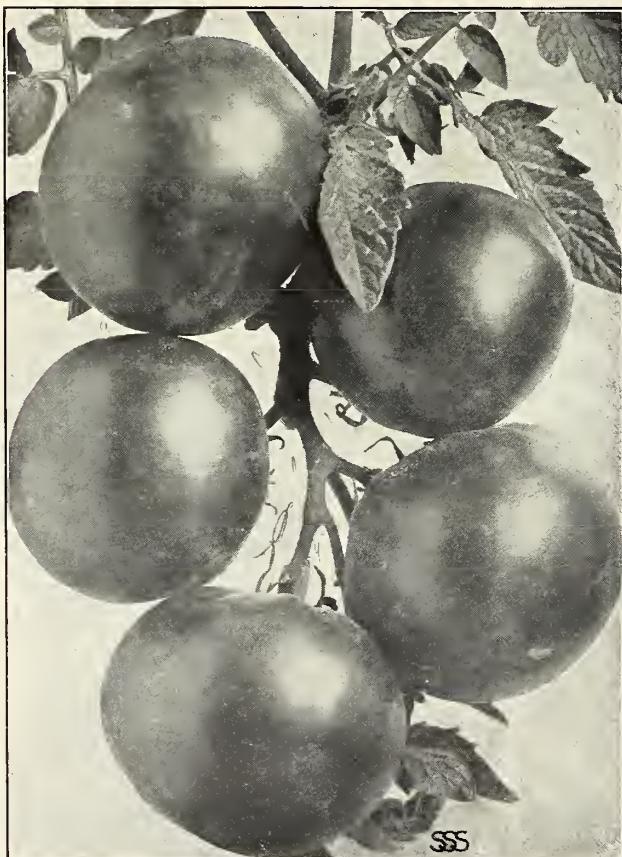
TOMATOES

Few Tomato-growers realize the importance of starting with pedigree seed. There are Tomato crops and Tomato crops. Men who are really succeeding with Tomatoes, however, are those who are able to produce crops a little bit better than their neighbors. There is always a market for high-class Tomatoes, and even during the depressed conditions of this past season good Tomatoes brought reasonably strong prices all the way through. Careful cultivation, of course, is absolutely essential, but to obtain a stock of seed strong in vitality which will produce handsome, spotless Tomatoes in abundance is to win half the battle. Tomato-seed growing is essentially a New Jersey industry, and we are in a position to take care of our end of it to the very best advantage. Practically our entire Tomato crop is being grown on our own land, and what we offer is seed saved from only the very best type selections. Growers, therefore, can place every confidence in our stocks.

CULTURE.—Tomatoes are grown in practically every kind of soil, but a deep, fertile, sandy loam with a clay subsoil mostly gives the best possible ground for this crop. Sandy soils with southern exposure and good drainage are, of course, desirable for the early crops. In such a soil the fruits are apt to contain a larger per cent of water and less solid material. In selecting varieties for planting it is very essential that Tomato-growers get the very best variety for their needs; that is, if one desires to cater to the early market, he should, by all means, get the very earliest Tomato obtainable and at the same time a variety holding its quality and productiveness to a fair degree. Distances in planting will also be governed, to a large extent, by the type of soil and variety planted. For early varieties on a light soil 3 x 3 feet is generally ample space, but for the later, coarser-vined varieties, in a heavy, rich loam, 4 x 4 or even 4 x 5 feet is sometimes desirable.

The Tomato plant is especially subject to cold, frosty nights, and when growing early plants in hotbeds or coldframes growers should be extremely careful that small plants do not receive any setback from this source. Before the plants are transplanted into the field it is quite an advantage to get them "hardened off" while still in the coldframe. In the fertilization of Tomatoes it is important to have plenty of mineral element in the mixture, and not a large amount of nitrogen, as this element tends to produce large, coarse vines with a small yield. Nitrogen, however, is desirable when the plants are quite young. Among the chief insects and diseases which attack the Tomato are the cutworm, flea beetle, aphid, black rot and blight. The first two may be controlled by the use of poisoned baits, as bran or clover. Crop rotation is the best general practice for the control of the other diseases, but bordeaux mixture may be used to advantage while the plants are still in the seed-bed and after transplanting into the field. Tomatoes on the whole, however, are very easily raised and mostly yield very good returns.

MAIN-CROP RED TOMATOES



Greater Baltimore Tomatoes (reduced)

1020 Greater Baltimore

A variety somewhat similar to Stone and constantly growing in favor among all classes of our trade. It is an excellent main-crop market variety. It is very firm and solid and will prove to be a good shipper. It will mature some two weeks after Earlian. The fruits are produced in large clusters at each joint; when ripe are of a beautiful brilliant red and practically without core. The seed offered has been grown on our Windermoor Farm and has proved to be of the very truest type obtainable. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., 1/4lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

1022 Stone

Perhaps the standard main-crop Tomato for all purposes. It is quite similar to Greater Baltimore but differs in some respects. The fruits are solid, nearly round but slightly flattened, have a very small seed-cavity and are exceptionally uniform in size. Stone is very prolific and has proved a tremendous money-maker the country over. As a slicing variety it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

1024 Matchless

A variety particularly recommended for short market shipments, as it is not quite so solid as the Stone described above. Matchless is a vigorous grower, producing fruits of a rich cardinal-color, free from core and of superb flavor. Matchless is particularly recommended for the home garden, and it has a reputation for retaining the size of its fruits late in the season. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

1026 Enormous

Growers desiring the largest Tomato possible should plant Enormous, for it is well named. The fruits are, perhaps, the largest of any Tomato under cultivation and although not particularly solid it will stand a fair amount of handling, but long-distance shipping is not recommended for this variety. Its color is a rich, deep red, and the quality excellent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1/4lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

PINK or PURPLE TOMATOES

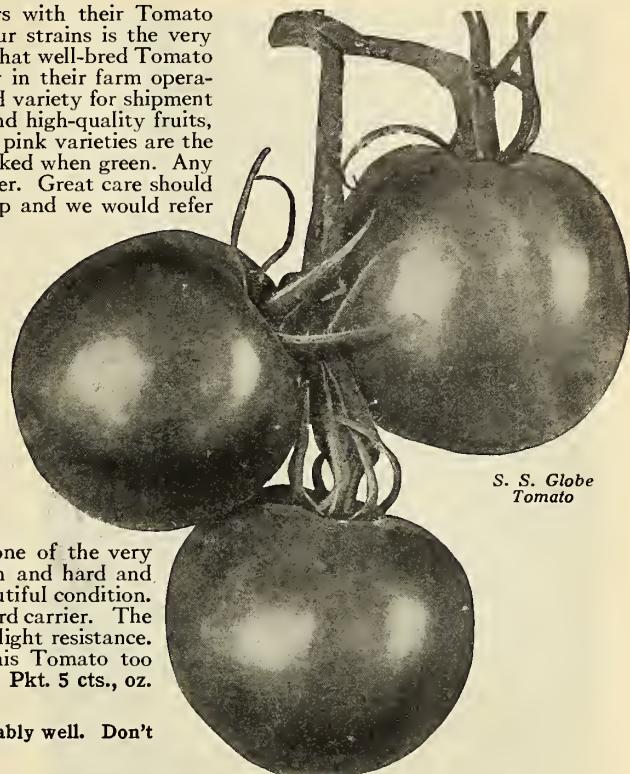
Every season we are supplying more and more southern planters with their Tomato seed. The result which a great many of these men are having with our strains is the very best selling argument we have, for more and more planters are realizing that well-bred Tomato seed means larger crop returns to the acre than almost any one factor in their farm operations. The main points to be taken into consideration in choosing a good variety for shipment to northern markets are earliness, uniformity of shape and size, solid and high-quality fruits, and sturdy vines which will produce a prolific crop. Purple or so-called pink varieties are the most desirable because of their ability to ripen uniformly after being picked when green. Any one of these features lacking will be a considerable setback to the planter. Great care should also be taken with local insects and diseases which may attack the crop and we would refer our customers to page 7 of this catalogue for further information concerning preventives for troubles of this kind. All of these features will be absolutely of no avail if the planter is so unfortunate as to get into the hands of a dishonest commission man, and we would advise extreme care in your choice of men if you are not already well established.

1030 Stokes' Standard Globe

A SHIPPING TOMATO WIDELY USED BY SOUTHERN PLANTERS

An extra-early Tomato of distinctly the globe type. Its color is a beautiful and uniform purple-pink and its quality is superb. As a slicing Tomato we know of no superior. Stokes' Standard Globe is one of the very best shipping sorts that we know of, for it may be picked when green and hard and by the time it is put on sale three or four days later it will be in beautiful condition. Our strain of Globe will average 144 to the crate which is the standard carrier. The vines are exceptionally strong and vigorous and have been selected for blight resistance. All the seed saved is from selected fruit. We cannot recommend this Tomato too highly either for southern shipments or for northern greenhouse work. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

Home-garden planters have found S. S. Globe to serve their needs admirably well. Don't pass it up again if you have never tried it.



S. S. Globe Tomato

1032 June Pink

THE EARLIANA OF THE PURPLE VARIETIES

June Pink is an extra-early Tomato resembling in appearance and habit of growth the Earliana in almost every particular except in its color. It is an enormously productive sort and develops good-sized fruits throughout the season. Its color is a bright, attractive pink, and under conditions where earliness comes above everything else, we could not advise a better variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

1036 Truckers' Favorite

A POPULAR SLICING VARIETY

A main-season purple Tomato, bearing large, smooth fruits ripening close up to the stem throughout the entire crop. The vigorous and strong-growing vines are not subject to blight or rust. Truckers' Favorite is particularly in demand in many eastern and southern markets. It is unexcelled for cooking or slicing and is recommended for either commercial or home-garden purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

1040 Yellow Plum

The fruits average 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter. They are of a bright lemon-yellow and of excellent flavor. This is the most desirable sort for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

1045 Red Pear

The fruit is a bright red, of true pear-shape and of rich flavor. We prefer the Red Pear to the Red Plum, which is sometimes sold under this name. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Germination Tests

To protect our customers against buying seeds of low vitality we have adopted the method of the United States Department of Agriculture for testing the germination of all seeds which we sell. These tests therefore will show you exactly what to expect from your seeds. We guarantee every test to be made according to the Department of Agriculture standard and any seed of low vitality will absolutely not be offered by us under any conditions.



TURNIPS

The cultivation of Turnips is much more important to the average farmer than many realize, as they may be planted after several other crops, or sown at the last cultivation of various crops, maturing in time for fall and winter feeding with scarcely any extra expense. Many farmers could well adopt a system of crop rotation which would allow a limited area to be sown to this crop. Turnips mature from six to eight weeks, permitting seed to be sown in July and August, and maturing before the severe frosts set in. Many sheepmen make a practice of raising quite a few acres of Turnips for a green winter feed which is very appetizing to their flocks. Such a practice is carried out extensively in England and elsewhere, where large flocks are kept over the winter. Turnips, however, are used not only by the sheepmen, for they make a very desirable and palatable winter feed for all other classes of live-stock. If farmers do not already make a practice of growing Turnips or Rutabagas to feed during the winter, we would strongly advise them to include one of these crops in next year's operations. We feel sure they will be amply repaid for any little extra expense and time put in with this crop.

CULTURE.—Like most root crops the Turnip does best on a sandy soil, but may be sown on practically all types of land. If an early crop is desired, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared, or if a late fall crop is desired, sow the seed in July or August. For market use seed should be sown in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, or 24 to 30 inches if horse cultivation is practised. A common mistake with Turnips is to sow the seed too thickly, making unnecessary expense in thinning. For the early crop plants should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches apart, or if the large late varieties are planted, 4 to 5 inches between the plants will give the roots plenty of room for their development. Cover the seeds from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. When broadcasting is practised for the late crop, seed should be planted at the rate of about 2 pounds to the acre, covering it with a rake or fine-toothed cultivator.



S. S. Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Early Purple-Top Flat (Strap-Leaf)

Also known as Early Red-Top Flat. An early flat Turnip of the very finest quality, and slightly larger but in many respects very similar to the Purple-Top Milan described above. The roots should be prepared for the table when not larger than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but for stock purposes they may be grown considerably larger. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

RUTABAGAS

The "Swede" or "Russian Turnips" require a long season in which to grow. The seed, in the latitude of Philadelphia, should be sown by the middle of July. The flesh is very solid, of rich flavor, and the Rutabagas keep in fine condition through the winter if buried in the ground below frost. They furnish a valuable, clean food for cattle during the winter months. The foliage is distinct from that of the early Turnips, having long, deeply lobed leaves and smooth surface.

1064 S. S. Yellow Rutabaga

An American-grown strain of this popular Rutabaga, which is very largely used for stock-feeding. Large, globe-shaped bulbs, of rich purplish color on the upper portion and deep yellow below the soil. Very smooth, with a single, small tap-root. The richly colored flesh is fine-grained and sweet. This American-grown strain has been carefully selected and will grow smooth and without prongy roots. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

1070 Yellow Rutabaga (^{Imported} Seed)

An excellent strain, and the variety usually sold in this country. It is imported from England and will produce excellent results of somewhat the same character of Turnip as the S. S. Yellow Rutabaga previously described. The seed is cheaper in price and, for ordinary purposes, will answer as well, though it does not make so uniform and large Turnips as the American-grown seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

STOKES' VEGETABLE PLANTS

The splendid quality of our Vegetable Plants has now established a permanent reputation among all our customers. The plants are grown under most careful supervision, and our new facilities make it very easy for us to send them to almost any part of the country. For long-distance shipments, however, we would particularly advise pot-grown plants only being used, as these can stand the journey better than those which are not. Another advantage of the pot-grown plants is that they have a larger root-growth which makes their development considerably earlier than others. We would particularly call attention to our Bonny Best Tomato plants. The reputation of this Tomato has had something to do with the tremendous demand that we have had for the plants, but its general appearance has been such as would naturally put it in large demand. We recommend it not only to persons with small gardens, who desire early Tomatoes, but also to the large commercial growers.

TOMATO

Ready about May 15. Varieties which can be supplied: S. S. BONNY BEST EARLY, EARLIANA, GREATER BALTIMORE, STONE. Prices: Pot-grown plants, by express only, at purchaser's expense, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, from flats, 30 cts. per doz., 55 cts. for 25, postpaid; by express, 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000. When purchased by the flat—800 to 1,000—\$1.50 per flat.

Seedlings from hotbeds, 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 50, \$1.25 per 100, postpaid; by express, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



Tomato Plant

CABBAGE

Early transplanted; ready in March. Hardened off in cold-frames.

Varieties: STOKES' EARLIEST (ETAMPS), EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, COPENHAGEN MARKET, LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Prices: Pot-grown plants, by express only, at purchaser's expense, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, from flats, 30 cts. per doz., 55 cts. for 25, postpaid; by express, 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

When purchased by the flat—800 to 1,000—\$1.50 per flat.

Seedlings from hotbeds, 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 50, \$1.25 per 100, postpaid; by express, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER

Ready in April. Variety: S. S. ALABAMA.

Prices: Potted, by express only, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Transplanted plants, 25 cts. per doz., postpaid; \$1.50 per 100, by express.

CELERY

Ready July 1. Varieties: S. S. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, WHITE PLUME, WINTER KING.

Prices: Transplanted plants, 20 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, postpaid; by express, 65 cts. per 100, \$2.50 for 500, \$4.50 per 1,000.

All Pot-grown plants listed above are grown at Floracraft Gardens

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

From the sea islands off the South Carolina coast, where the soil and climatic conditions are suited for growing hardy Cabbage plants for the early spring planting, we are able to furnish our customers with plants which will mature into heads ten days to three weeks sooner than is possible from our northern-grown hotbed plants. These so-called Frost-proof Cabbage Plants will stand a temperature from 8 to 10 degrees above zero without injury. To get the advantage of these frost-proof plants they must be planted six weeks earlier than you would plant the home-grown kind. Our experience last season was very much what we expected,—many of our customers were disappointed when the plants arrived at their station because they were wilted in appearance. After planting them, however, with few exceptions, all of our customers were tremendously pleased with them, for the vitality of the plant was in no way affected.

Orders can be filled almost any time after the middle of January.

Varieties: EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION AND EARLY FLAT DUTCH.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, 50 cts. per 100; by express at purchaser's expense, f.o.b. South Carolina shipping point, \$1 for 500. In lots of 1,000 to 4,000, \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 8,000, \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 or over, \$1 per 1,000.

LETUCE

Ready in April. Varieties: S. S. BIG BOSTON, S. S. GRAND RAPIDS.

Prices: 20 cts. per doz., by mail, 25 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100, by mail, 90 cts. per 100. By express only, \$5 per 1,000.

EGGPLANT

Ready May 15. Variety: S. S. BLACK BEAUTY.

Prices: Pot-grown plants, by express only, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Seedlings from hotbeds, 30 cts. per doz., by mail 35 cts. per doz.; \$2 per 100, by mail, \$2.20 per 100.

PEPPER

Ready May 15. Varieties: RUBY GIANT, RUBY KING.

Prices: 20 cts. per doz., by mail, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100, by mail, \$1.45 per 100.

SWEET POTATO

Ready June 1. Varieties: VINELAND BUSH, UP RIVERS, YELLOW NANSEMOND.

Prices: 20 cts. per doz., 65 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100, postpaid; by express, 15c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

All Pot-grown plants listed above are grown at Floracraft Gardens



FLOWER SEEDS



ARDENS carry so much of the personality of their owner! We know of nothing more susceptible to influence; in fact, to know a man's garden is often to know his true character. The simple joys of gardening should be known to everyone whether his portion is in the countryside or in the large city. The cultivation of a Morning-Glory in the back yard of a city lot will bring as real happiness as the larger gardens which are found in the open country. There are such possibilities for variation and such a wide choice of flowers that of necessity no two gardens in all the world are just alike. There are sea-gardens, refreshed by the cooling ocean breezes; inland gardens, surrounded by giant trees and spreading lawns under the summer moonlight; memorial gardens with their quiet spiritual charm; and, then again, there are gardens in the mountains. These there are, and many more. Are you getting the greatest happiness out of yours, and does your garden reflect your personality?

ANNUALS

Make growth from seed, bloom, and die in one season.

BIENNIALS

Make growth from seed in one season, bloom, and die the next.

PERENNIALS

Live several years, blooming annually after first season—some varieties will bloom first year if early sowing is made.

EVERYTHING DESIGNATED AS TENDER MUST BE TAKEN INDOORS DURING THE WINTER

HERBS FROM SEED

Herbs are frequently a very profitable crop to grow for market. Some are grown for the seed, such as Dill, Caraway and Coriander, and these are used liberally, particularly by Germans, in seasoning their food. The other varieties, Sage, Winter Savory and Thyme are planted so as to cut and dry the leaves and stems, and are sold in quantity to butchers and packing-houses who use them in flavoring sausages, potted meats, etc. For the small garden, however, there should be a small planting of Herbs for use on the home table. Also the small gardener has a demand for bouquets of pot-herbs. The Herbs can be mixed with tops of celery, leek, parsnip, carrots, small onions and parsley. This demand is quite constant and will yield a considerable return. To preserve the leaves, the stems should be cut from the plant just before the blossom appears, leaving a few joints at the base to sprout into fresh growth. They are then tied up in small bunches and hung up to dry. All Herbs are offered this year subject to war risk.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Postpaid 1/4lb.	Lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	Postpaid 1/4lb.	Lb.	
1067 Anise. Seeds aromatic.....	\$0 .05	\$0 .08	\$0 .20	\$0 .65	1080 American Sweet Marjoram. Seed of our own growing.....	\$0 10	\$0 .50	\$1 .40	\$5 .00
1068 Balm. For culinary purposes.....	.05	15	50	1 .75	1081 Imported Sweet Marjoram.....	.05	15	50	1 .75
1069 Borage. Used for flavoring.....	.05	12	35	1 .25	1082 Rosemary. For seasoning and oil.	10	35	1 .00	3 .50
1070 Sweet Basil. Broad-leaved.....	.05	12	35	1 .25	1083 Rue. Has medicinal qualities.....	.05	20	.60	2 .00
1071 Caraway. For flavoring.....	.05	10	20	.65	1084 Sage. Most used of all herbs.....	.05	15	35	1 .25
1072 Catnip (Cat Mint).	10	20	60		1085 Sorrel. Large-leaved. Used for acidity.....	.05	10	30	1 .00
1073 Coriander. Seeds aromatic.....	.05	10	20	.60	1086 Summer Savory. Culinary.....	.05	15	35	1 .25
1074 Dill. For flavoring vinegar.....	.05	10	20	.60	1087 Winter Savory. Flavoring.....	.05	20	.60	2 .00
1075 Fennel, Sweet......	.05	10	20	.50	1088 Tansy. For bitters.....	10	35	1 .00	3 .50
1076 Fennel, Florence Celery-rooted. Flavored like celery.....					1089 Thyme. Broad-leaved.....	10	30	1 .00	3 .50
1077 Horehound.	10	20	60	2 .00	1090 Wormwood. For poultry.....	.05	15	.50	1 .75
1078 Lavender. For oil and water.....	.05	12	35	1 .25					
1079 Lavender (Vera, true).....	10	40	1 .25	4 .00					

OPHELIA'S FLOWERS

A Notable Collection of Those Mentioned in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"

To date, no collection of this kind has ever been offered, so far as we know, but the flowers mentioned therein are so rich in emblematic meaning that they will, no doubt, be of interest to many, even though the decorative value of two or three is not so prominent, and although perfect harmony may be lacking to the eye of the professional landscape gardener. With the exception of the Pansy, which is a biennial, the remainder of the collection is perennial and will, therefore, form a permanent corner in your garden. Many persons buy Pansy plants in preference to sowing the seed but, of course, to make this collection complete, Pansy seed is included. Who does not know the lines, "There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance; . . . and there is Pansies, that's for thoughts." This collection, therefore, is made up of the following:

Rosemary. Small, light blue flowers.
Fennel. Light yellow flowers and dense
foliage. 3 feet,

Pansy. Mixed colors.
Columbine. Mixed colors.
Rue. Yellow flowers. 2 feet.

Daisy, Shasta. White. 1 foot.
Violet. Single; blue. 4 inches.

The above collection is sent postpaid for 25 cts.

ACROCLINIUM, or EVERLASTING

ANNUAL

An attractive border plant producing red and white flowers. It is from this that the immortelles, so desirable for bouquets and winter decoration, are made. Height, about 12 inches. 1100 **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts.

AGERATUM HARDY ANNUAL

A very attractive border plant blooming nearly all summer and in quite large demand for the make-up of bouquets. Height varies from 10 to 20 inches, according to the variety.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1110 Blue Star. Light blue.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 25
1111 Imperial Dwarf White.	05	15	25
1112 Princess Victoria Louise. White with blue border.....	05	10	20
1113 Mixed Colors.	05	10	20



Alyssum on Rocks

ALYSSUM HARDY ANNUAL

The abundant bloom of this most popular of all border plants has, no doubt, been responsible for the very general use which Alyssum has been put to.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1115 Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Height 3 inches....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1116 Sweet Alyssum. The old-fashioned sort.....	05	10	15	25

HARDY PERENNIAL ALYSSUM

1117 **Saxatile compactum** (Basket of Gold). An excellent rock or border plant bearing bright yellow flowers from April to June. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c., oz. 90c.

AMARANTUS HARDY ANNUAL

A very useful border plant, thriving best in sunny locations. Will not stand cold nights and, therefore, must not be set out too early. Height 4 feet.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1120 Caudatus, or Love-Lies-Bleeding.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 20
1121 Tricolor Splendens, or Joseph's Coat.	05	10	15	25

ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON

TENDER BIENNIAL

One of the most beautiful of the old-fashioned plants. Their very continuous-blooming qualities, ease of culture, and pure, bright flowers should entitle them to a permanent place in all gardens.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	oz.
1130 Giant Queen Victoria, Pkt. White.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$0 75
1131 Giant Scarlet.	10	20	40	75
1132 Giant Yellow.	10	20	40	75
1133 Mixed Colors.	05	15	30	50

AMPELOPSIS, or BOSTON IVY

HARDY PERENNIAL CLIMBER

A valuable hardy climber clinging to wood, stone or brick walls, and a very rapid grower. Its color is dense ivy-green until fall when it turns to a beautiful red. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

ASPARAGUS TENDER PERENNIAL

1140 **Plumosus nanus.** Grown largely in greenhouses for table decoration or for the make-up of bouquets. The finely cut, feathery, green foliage is highly attractive. Pkt. 25 cts., 100 seeds 75 cts., 1,000 seeds \$6.

1141 **Sprengeri.** This variety is very suitable for hanging-baskets. It is coarser than the above described sort but for this purpose it is in large demand. Pkt. 10 cts., 100 seeds 50 cts., 1,000 seeds \$4.

ASTER HARDY ANNUAL

There is a charm about Aster which very few of our mid-summer flowers can equal, and there is an ever-increasing demand for them from all branches of our trade, both florists and home gardeners. Either as a bedding plant or for cutting, we know of nothing which is finer in its class. The quality, size, color and season of blooming makes careful selection necessary in order to have the best results. The plants are unusually hardy and will stand some frost without serious results. By proper planting a continuous bloom can be had from July to nearly November. It will be noted that the Stokes' Standard Aster are omitted this year in accordance with our plan to eliminate all names which are not distinctly varietal.

Queen of the Market Asters

The Queen of the Market is, perhaps, one of the most desirable and one of the earliest of all different varieties. The plants will attain a height of about 18 inches and are very profuse bloomers. This variety is one of the most desirable for cutting and is, therefore, in large use by florists as well as for outdoor growing in home gardens.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1145 White.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$1 00
1146 Pink.	10	25	60	1 00
1147 Crimson.	10	25	60	1 00
1148 Light Blue.	10	25	60	1 00
1149 Purple.	10	25	60	1 00
1150 Mixed Colors.	10	20	50	90

Victoria Aster

An early variety bearing very large flowers very often being 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1152 Mixed Colors.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$1 15

Daybreak Aster

1155 **Daybreak.** Shell-pink..... 10 25 60 1 15

Giant Crego Asters

1160 Snow-White.	10	30	65	1 25
1161 Crimson.	10	30	65	1 25
1162 Rose.	10	30	65	1 25
1163 Light Blue.	10	30	65	1 25
1164 Dark Blue.	10	30	65	1 25
1165 Mixed Colors.	10	25	60	1 15

Comet Asters

A charming class, medium early in season, of brilliant colors and compact in growth. They will attain a height of about 18 inches.

1170 **White Fleece.** One of the largest and most perfect of the Comet type, bearing flowers often 5 inches in diameter, being a pure glistening white and alternating beautifully with the Lavender Gem. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.20, oz. \$2.25.

1171 **Lavender Gem.** Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$2.

1172 **Peerless Pink.** Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$2.



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY



Semple's Branching Aster

Semple's Late-Flowering Branching Aster

One of the latest to come into bloom but one of the most charming when at its height.

1175 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.

1180 Stokes' Aster Mixture (GROWN AT WINDERMOOR)

We offer herewith a splendid mixture of Asters for all general purposes, and persons not knowing the merits of the varieties described above would do well to order Stokes' Aster Mixture without going into the matter further. This mixture is made up of seed which we have grown ourselves and, therefore, we have been able to watch it during all stages of its development. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.

1190 BALLOON VINE HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

A rapid-growing climber, very desirable in its place. It will grow to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, bearing beautiful white flowers which are followed by its seed-pods of a balloon shape. Pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM, or LADY SLIPPER

One of the best-known border or bedding plants that we have. There is a wide range of color and a careful selection should be made for the best effects. The varieties listed below are all of the Camellia-flowered sorts which we consider the most satisfactory.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1195 Pure White	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 65	\$1 25
1196 Scarlet	05	20	65	1 25
1197 Pink	05	20	65	1 25
1198 Mixed Colors	05	20	65	1 25

More pleasure may be obtained from a beautiful flower-garden than from an expensive dwelling. STOKES' FLOWER SEEDS will beautify your home.

BEGONIA TENDER PERENNIAL

The Begonia is one of the most attractive and delightful flowers either for window-boxes during the winter or for bedding plants during the summer months. The family is divided into two main classes, the fibrous-rooted and the tuberous-rooted sorts.

FIBROUS-ROOTED

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1200 Gracilis luminosa.	\$0 20	\$0 40
1201 Semperflorens, Vernon	10	30
1202 Rex. A mixture of the ornamental-leaved varieties.	20	60

TUBEROUS-ROOTED

1203 Mixed Colors, Single	20	60
1204 Mixed Colors, Double	25	75

1210

CALCEOLARIA

TENDER PERENNIAL

A plant very generally admired for greenhouse or conservatory decoration. Our hybrid strain is a mixture of all the colors. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

HARDY ANNUAL

A brilliant gold flower of the daisy type. Our mixture is composed of all shades of yellow, red and brown and is highly attractive.

1212 Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

1215 CANTERBURY BELLS, or CAMPANULA

HARDY BIENNIAL

A constant-blooming plant which will add charm to any border bed. It will grow about 2 feet in height and can be supplied either in single or double in White, Blue, Rose or in mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$1.50.

CALYCANTHEMA CAMPANULA

(Cup and Saucer)

1216 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts., oz. \$1.25.



Camellia-flowered Balsam

1220 CANARY-BIRD VINE

TENDER ANNUAL CLIMBER

A rapid-growing summer climbing vine attaining a height of about 15 feet. It produces hundreds of bright yellow flowers which resemble canary-birds in flight. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 35 cts.

SHAKESPEARE still delights us with his wonderful works. Our SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION on page 64 will interest you.



Candytuft, New Empress

CANDYTUFT

A desirable flower for edging purposes in border beds or for massing in rockeries. It may be sown outdoors in April, preferably in sunny and rather protected places.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1225 New Empress.	Pure white.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 25
1226 White Tom Thumb.	A dwarf variety.	10	15	25
1227 Crimson.	.....	05	15	25
1228 Lavender.	.....	05	15	25
1229 Sweet-scented.	White.	05	15	25
1230 Mixed Colors.	.....	05	10	20

CASTOR-OIL PLANT HARDY ANNUAL

An ornamental plant having a very dignified appearance and suitable for formal decorating of particular parts of the garden.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1235 Zanzibarensis.	A new variety, growing some 12 feet in height.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15
1236 Gibsonii.	A dwarf variety.	.....	05	10
1237 Mixed.	A mixture of most of the named varieties.	.....	05	10

CARNATIONS HARDY PERENNIAL

It is quite a simple matter to grow Carnations from seed and we find them to be in large demand by our gardening friends.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1241 Marguerite.	Of a particularly vigorous stock. Can be supplied in the following colors, separately or mixed.	.....	.....	.....
Crimson, White, Rose, Striped, Dwarf, and Large-flowering.	10 cts. per pkt.	.....	.....	.....
1242 Mixed Colors, Double.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$0 90
1243 Riviera Market, or Guillaud.	10	20	50	90
1244 Giants of Nice.	10	20	50	90

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB HARDY ANNUAL

The Cockscombs are rather odd but decorative flowers and will brighten the corner of any garden.

TALL or PLUMED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1250 Thompsoni superba.	Dark.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 30
1251 Crimson.	.....	10	20	30
1252 Pink Plume.	Rose changing to silvery white.	10	20	30
1253 Golden Plume.	.....	10	20	30
1254 Mixed Colors.	.....	10	15	25

CRESTED or DWARF CELOSIAS

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1255 Empress.	Crimson, with bronze leaves.	.....	.....	.....
red blooms.	.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1256 Variegated.	Crimson and gold.	.....	10	25
1257 Mixed Colors.	.....	05	10	25

CENTAUREA HARDY ANNUAL

(Bachelor's Button, Cornflower, or Ragged Robin)

This is most generally cultivated as a flowering annual and is included in a great many of our best gardens.

Centaurea embraces a variety of names including the Imperialis and Marguerites, which are the Sweet Sultans, the Cyanus, which is the Cornflower, and the Gymnocarpa, which is the Dusty Miller.

CYANUS VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1260 Emperor William.	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 20
1261 Double Blue.	05	15	20
1262 White.	05	15	20
1263 Rose.	05	15	20
1264 Mixed Colors, Double.	05	10	20

IMPERIALIS, or MARGUERITE

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
1265 Alba.	Pure white.	.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
1266 Favorita.	10	15	25
1267 Splendens.	10	15	25
1268 Chameleon.	10	15	25
1269 Mixed Colors.	10	15	25

HARDY PERENNIAL CENTAUREA

1270 *Gymnocarpa*, or Dusty Miller. Silver-gray foliage; drooping habit; very graceful and in large demand for edging purposes, but not so desirable as the Candidissima. Pkt. 10 cts., 500 seeds 20 cts.

1271 *Candidissima*. The finest of the so-called Dusty Millers. Very, finely cut silvery white foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., 500 seeds 30 cts.



New Carnation, Giants of Nice. Pkt. 10 cts.



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY



New Cosmos, Crimson Ray

CHRYSANTHEMUM

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1275 Morning Star.	Brilliant yellow.....	\$0 10	\$0 20
1276 Evening Star.	Bronze-yellow.....	10	20
1277 Mixed Colors, Single.....	.....	05	10
1278 Mixed Colors, Double.....	.....	05	10
1280 Bridal Robe.	Double white.....	10	20

CINERARIA TENDER BIENNIAL

One of the most beautiful flowers for indoor growing during the winter. The shades include blue, purple, crimson and maroon. Height 12 inches.

1286 Hybrid, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 60 cts..

CLARKIA HARDY ANNUAL

An attractive flower with varying colors of white, pink, red, etc. A profuse bloomer and rather easy to cultivate. The flowers are borne all along the stems and slightly resemble carnations.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1295 Mixed Colors, Single.....	\$0 05
1296 Mixed Colors, Double.....	05

CLEMATIS HARDY PERENNIAL CLIMBER

Virgin's Bower is a synonym for this beautiful climbing flower. The delicate flowers are very fragrant and are rather quick-growing.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1300 Paniculata.	An old-fashioned climber.....	\$0 10
1301 Jackman's, Mixed.	A mixture of the best large-flowering varieties.....	10

COBAEA, or CATHEDRAL BELLS

HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

One of the finest of the old-fashioned climbing vines having beautiful, bell-shaped, purple flowers.

1305 Scandens. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1310 COLEUS

One of the most desirable bedding plants by reason of its richly colored foliage. We offer herewith a mixture of the finest colored hybrids. Pkt. 10 cts.

COLUMBINE, or AQUILEGIA HARDY PERENNIAL

A popular garden flower forming large, permanent clumps and blooming profusely through the spring and early summer.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1135 Double Varieties Mixed.....	\$0 05	\$0 15
1136 Single Varieties, Mixed.....	05	15

1315 COSMOS HARDY ANNUAL

One of the most delicate and attractive of the autumn flowers. They are particularly valuable for cutting as they will hold up in good condition for several days. These are divided into two groups, the early-flowering types and the giant-flowering types, either of which may be purchased in Mixed Colors or separately in White, Pink or Crimson at the following prices. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 35 cts.

1318 CUCUMBER, WILD HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

A quick-growing vine densely dotted with beautiful white, fragrant flowers. The seed is rather hard to germinate and should be soaked in water for at least twenty-four hours before planting. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

1320 CYCLAMEN TENDER PERENNIAL

This is among the choicest of the flowering house plants. The seed offered here is all from the giant varieties and can be purchased in Pure White, Rose, Dark Red, White with Red Eye or in mixed colors at the following prices. Pkt. 30 cts., 100 seeds \$1.

1325 CYPRESS VINE HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

A beautiful climbing plant with fern-like, feathery foliage and masses of brilliant, star-shaped flowers which may be had either in White, Scarlet or Mixed Colors at the following prices. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

DAISY HARDY PERENNIAL

Used very largely for edging and border purposes; blooming freely from April to June. The Shasta Daisy is a pure white flower averaging 4 inches in diameter, and blooms freely for several months. The flowers will remain fresh for a long time after cutting.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1330 Marguerite.	White with yellow eye.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
1331 Yellow Paris.	Clear yellow.....	10	25
1332 Shasta.	Ivory-white.....	10	25
1333 Dimorphotheca.	Mixed colors.....	10	25



Cineraria hybrida

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

HARDY ANNUAL

Japanese Pinks is a synonym for this flower which is deservedly popular because of its rich markings, easy culture and profusion of bloom.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1335 Crimson Belle. Velvety crimson.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
1336 Eastern Queen. Striped rose.....	05	15	50
1337 Queen of Holland. Pure white.....	05	15	50
1338 Salmon Queen. Brilliant salmon-color.....	05	15	50
1339 Lacinatus. Mixed colors; fringed.....	05	15	50
1340 Star Pink. Flower has the form of a five- or six-rayed star, hence the name.....	10	20	60
1341 Mixed Colors. A fine strain.....	05	30	50

DOUBLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	1/2oz.	Oz.
1342 Chinensis fl. pl. Large, Pkt. double, fragrant flowers.				
Mixed.....	\$0 05		\$0 25	
1343 Diadematis fl. pl. (Double Diadem Pink). Densely double flowers. Fine mixed colors.....	05	\$0 15		\$0 75
1344 Fire Ball. Fiery scarlet.....	05	15		75
1345 Imperialis (Double Imperial Pink).....	05	15		75
1346 Japan Pink. Double mixed; extra fine.....	05	15		75
1347 Lacinatus fl. pl. (Double Fringed Japan Pink). Extra-fine mixed.....	05	15		75
1348 Royal Pink. Dark foliage. Fine mixed varieties.....	10	25		40
1349 Snowball. A beautiful snow-white.....	10	25		40

HARDY PERENNIAL DIANTHUS, or GARDEN PINKS

	Pkt.	1/2oz.
1351 Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye). Fringe-edged, white flowers with dark centers.....	\$0 05	\$0 30
1352 Plumarius fl. pl. Double and semi-double varieties.....	10	30
1353 Clove-scented. (Hortensis Varieties.) Beautiful; double. Mixed colors.....	10	30
1354 Latifolius atroccoccineus fl. pl. A hybrid between the China Pink and Sweet William. The heads of brilliant red flowers are quite double. For permanent beds and borders these Pinks are unrivaled	10	30



Types of Dianthus



Digitalis gloxinioides

DIGITALIS, or FOXGLOVE

A stately, old-fashioned border plant, particularly desirable for growing among shrubbery, or in masses along walks or drives. In rich soils, the spikes attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. Seed sown outdoors in the spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow will make fine flowering stalks the next season.

1360 **Gloxinioides.** A fine strain, bearing handsome, spotted gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes. Choice mixture. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts.

DUSTY MILLER. See *Centaurea gymnocarpa*

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

1375 **Helichrysum.** Ornamental and greatly prized for winter decorating in vases or for durable bouquets. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts.

See also *Acroclinium*

Flower-beds placed artistically around green lawns make adornments to be admired by all. Your lawn may need reseeding. Our STANDARD LAWN GRASS listed on pages 80 and 81 is a superior mixture for this purpose.



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, or CALIFORNIA POPPY

HARDY ANNUAL

The state flower of California, and one that deserves much wider recognition by everyone as a border plant. It blooms from June to September. Its delicate flowers have a charm of their own and produce a brilliant effect when grown in masses.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1365 California Golden West. The favorite bright yellow variety.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
1366 Mandarin. Outside of petals tinged with scarlet; inside brownish orange.	10	15	30
1367 California alba.....	10	15	30
1368 Dainty Queen.....	10	15	30
1369 Cream-White.....	10	15	30
1370 Mixed Colors.....	10	15	30

FERNS TENDER PERENNIAL

We have a mixture of Fern seed made up of the leading greenhouse varieties. Pkt. 25 cts.

FEVERFEW. See Matricaria

FORGET-ME-NOT HARDY PERENNIAL

One of the most beautiful and delicate of all flowers. It is excellent for borders and edgings, succeeding best in rich, moist soils.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	1/2oz.	Oz.
1385 Alpestris. Mixed.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 50
1386 Palustris. The True Forget-me-not.....	10	25	75	1 50
1387 Dissitiflora. Very early; blue. 10	15	25	45	

GAILLARDIA HARDY ANNUAL

1390 Picta grandiflora. Crimson- and -yellow flowers.....	Pkt.	Oz.
	\$0 10	\$0 30
1391 Picta Lorenziana. Double; mixed colors....	10	30

GERANIUM TENDER PERENNIAL

No flowering plants are so extensively grown as the Geranium, and certainly none are more suitable for large beds where a mass of bloom is desired. Grows readily from seed, and produces plants that bloom the first season.

1395 Zonale. The plant will produce flowers the first season if sown early. Fine for pots. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.
1396 Pelargonium, Lady Washington. Large-flowered; saved from the choicest varieties. Pkt. 25 cts., 100 seeds 80 cts.
1397 Apple-scented. This fragrant, favorite variety can only be grown from seed to form fine plants. Pkt. 20 cts., 300 seeds 75 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH

HARDY ANNUAL EVERLASTING

Bachelor's Button is a synonym for this name. A dwarf flower with clover-like heads in purple, white and red. Excellent for drying purposes for winter bouquets.

1400 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 10 cts.
--

GLOXINIA HARDY PERENNIAL

Charming greenhouse plants, producing flowers of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, ranging from the purest white through all the shades of crimson and purple.

1405 Stokes' Giant-flowering, Mixed. This strain is, undoubtedly, unsurpassed for size of flowers and the great diversity of colors, embracing all the brilliant shades. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 75 cts.

GOURDS HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Rapid-growing climbers, with beautiful ornamental foliage; the curious fruits are very useful.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1410 Dishcloth.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
1411 Dipper, or Calabash.....	05	25
1412 Nest-Egg.....	05	25
1413 Sugar Trough.....	05	25
1414 Hercules' Club.....	05	25
1415 Bottle-shaped.....	05	25
1416 Mock Orange.....	05	25
1417 Mixed Varieties.....	05	25

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

ANNUAL VARIETIES

1420 Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears). Foliage broad; seed prominent; very large and shining. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2oz. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.
--

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

1423 Cynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). Beautiful silvery plumes. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 50 cts.
1424 Pennisetum Ruppelianum (Purple Feather Grass). A hardy perennial Grass, growing 3 feet high, with violet-tinted, silver plumes. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 50 cts.

GYPSOPHILA, or BABY'S BREATH

HARDY ANNUAL

Indispensable for bouquet-making, either green or dried; very attractive and graceful in appearance and easily cultivated.

1427 Elegans. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
--

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETY

1429 Paniculata. A hardy perennial, but will bloom the first season if the seed is sown early. The sprays of white blossoms are excellent for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts.

HELIANTHUS, or SUNFLOWER

HARDY ANNUAL

Stately decorative flowers useful for backgrounds or hedges in places where it is desirable to screen off some unsightly part of the grounds.

1435 Californicus plenissimus. Extra-large, double, saffron - colored flowers. Pkt. 5c., 1/2oz. 15c., oz. 25c.
--

1436 Globosus fistulosus (Dahlia Sunflower). Flowers very double. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2oz. 15c., oz. 25c.
--

1437 Stella. Delicate flowers of the daisy type. Pure golden yellow with a black disk in the center. The Stella Sunflower is very effective when grown in masses. Pkt. 5c., 1/2oz. 15c., oz. 25c.



Seedlings of "Stella," Single Sunflower

HELIOTROPE

HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL

This charming flower is valued for its fragrance and the duration of its bloom. It is easily grown from seed, blooming the first summer if sown early.

1440 **Lemoine's Giant Hybrids.** Double the size of older sorts.
Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.50.

1441 **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$1.25.



Hollyhocks

HOLLYHOCK ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL

For generations this has been a favorite flower in American gardens. It is one of the most decorative and is very well thought of for all background work. Height 5 feet.

1450 **Chater's Double.** Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$1.50.

1451 **Mixed Colors.** Perennials. Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$1.50.

1452 **Mammoth Alleghehny.** Hardy perennials. Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c., oz. \$1.

1453 **Everblooming.** Annual. Semi-double; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS, or JAPANESE HOP

A plant of rapid growth, beautiful when planted isolated and properly supported; also valuable for trellises, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

IVY. See Ampelopsis

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE, or JACK-AND-THE-BEANSTALK VINE

From Japan. Grows 8 to 10 feet the first season from seed; after the first year will grow 25 to 50 feet in one season. Highly recommended for porches, arbors and trellises, or for covering fences. Pkt. 10 cts.

JERUSALEM CHERRY

A very useful pot-plant for winter decoration. It is of branching habit, covered all winter with a profusion of bright scarlet berries; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

1467

KENILWORTH IVY

A pretty, drooping plant with small lilac flowers; fine for hanging-baskets, vases, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

KOCHIA, or MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

HARDY ANNUAL

This is one of the most useful and beautiful hedge plants that we know of. Its rapid-growing qualities make it a great favorite wherever it is grown. All through the summer months it is a rich green color and the globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are made up of finely cut leaves and stems. It is very effective in its proper place and is strongly recommended. In the early autumn after the first cold nights its color will change to a rich carmine, hence its name, Mexican Fire Bush, or Burning Bush. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts.

LADY SLIPPER. See Balsam

LARKSPUR, or DELPHINIUM

The Larkspur is one of the most charming flowers for general purposes. The flowers grow on long stems and somewhat resemble immense hyacinths, the colors being very much the same as that flower. The Giant Hyacinth type as offered below is the best of the annual varieties, and the Belladonna is the leader of the perennials.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1475 Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Dark blue.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
1476 Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Light blue.....	05	25
1477 Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Mixed.....	05	25
1478 Empress, Mixed.	05	25

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

1480 Belladonna. Everblooming hardy Larkspur. Bears Pkt. exquisite, turquoise-blue flowers in profusion.....	\$0 20	
1481 Giant Double Hybrids.	05	

LOBELIA HARDY ANNUAL

A dwarf-growing plant bearing blue-and-white flowers profusely. They are particularly useful for hanging-baskets, or for border work.

COMPACT VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1485 Crystal. Rich blue.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 50
1486 Emperor William. Dwarf; light blue.....	05	25	
1487 Mixed Colors.	05	15	50

TRAILING VARIETIES

	Pkt.
1490 Speciosa, Crystal Palace. Deep blue.....	\$0 05
1491 Gracilis. Mixed.....	05
1492 Prima Donna. Velvety crimson.....	10
1493 Royal Blue. Purple, with white eye.....	10
1494 White Gem. Pure white.....	10
1495 Mixed Colors.	05

LOVE-IN-A-MIST, or NIGELLA

HARDY ANNUAL

A very quaint and interesting flower, rather compact in growth and surrounded by feathery foliage from which it takes its name. The flower is a beautiful sky-blue and the height of the plant about 18 inches.

1500 **Miss Jekyll.** Pkt. 10 cts.

Our Flower Seed list has been reduced somewhat in regard to the number of varieties listed, but if any of your special favorites have been omitted we shall be very glad to have your order and we will procure any variety you may desire.

STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

MARIGOLD HARDY ANNUAL

One of the most decorative annuals we have. The flowers are of the brightest rich golden yellow, in shades differing from any other flower that we know of.

"The Marigold, that goes to bed with the sun and with him rises weeping."

DWARF FRENCH VARIETIES

- 1505 **Gold-striped.** Double; dwarf; brownish red-striped golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 1506 **Legion of Honor.** Charming, compact, little bushes 6 inches high. Flowers single, golden yellow, with large spots of crimson velvet. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.
 1507 **Gold Ring.** The charming variety is a fine match to the old Legion of Honor in growth, height and free-flowering qualities. In color it is dark, velvety brown, each petal gracefully surrounded with a distinct gold ring. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 1508 **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts.

TALL AFRICAN VARIETIES

- 1509 **Eldorado.** The finest of the African Marigolds. Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter; perfectly and extremely double. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 1510 **Mixed Colors, Double.** Pkt. 5c., trade pkt. 15c., oz. 40c.

1512 MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned garden flowers and unlike the marigold the flowers do not open in the bright sunshine, hence its name. The mixture which we offer herewith will give the most beautiful shades of white, yellow and crimson. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

1515 MATRICARIA, or FEVERFEW HARDY ANNUAL

An attractive plant producing double, pure white flowers which are excellent for cutting or for border decoration. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., oz. 30 cts.

1518 MIGNONETTE HARDY ANNUAL

An unassuming flower which is very valuable for cutting purposes to be mixed with more decorative blossoms. Its delicate odor is very much in its favor. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts.

MIMULUS TENDER PERENNIAL

- 1520 **Moschatus, or Musk Plant.** Fine for hanging-baskets; small yellow flowers; the foliage has a strong odor of musk. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.
 1521 **Tigrinus, or Monkey Flower.** Striped and spotted varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.

1525 MOMORDICA, or BALSAM APPLE TENDER ANNUAL CLIMBER

An attractive vine with ornamental foliage growing about 12 feet in height. The large yellow fruit is very showy. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1528 MOONVINE, or IPOMOEA HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

An attractive climbing plant bearing pure white flowers which open late in the evening.

MORNING-GLORY HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

One of the most charming of the old-fashioned flowers. Of easy culture and rapid growth. The flowers open early in the morning and remain open most of the day, having a wide range of color.

- Pkt. 3 pcts.
 1529 **Japanese Imperial.**.....\$0 10 \$0 25
 1530 **Mixed Colors.**.....10 25



Dwarf Nasturtiums

NASTURTIUM HARDY ANNUAL

This is among our most popular garden flowers. Its very general use is, no doubt, due to its adaptability to almost any conditions and also to the beauty of its flowers and of its leaves. We offer a wide range of varieties both in dwarf and climbing sorts. Our mixtures are also made up of the very best there is.

DWARF VARIETIES

These grow 12 inches in height, and will always be favorites for the reason that they stand any amount of heat and drought, growing vigorously and flowering freely, especially in poor soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/16.
1531 Chameleon. Splashed colors.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	10
1532 Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage	05	10	
1533 Golden King. Golden yellow leaves and flowers	05	10	
1534 King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet.....	05	10	
1535 Lilliput Mixed. Mixed colors.....	05	10	
1536 Pearl. Cream white.....	05	10	
1537 Yellow.	05	10	
1538 Mixed Colors.	05	10	
1539 Dwarf Variegated Mixed.	10	25	

TALL or CLIMBING VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/16.
1540 Chameleon. Various colors.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75
1541 Dark Crimson.	05	25	75
1542 King Theodore. Black.....	05	25	75
1543 Pearl. Cream-white.....	05	25	75
1544 Scarlet.	05	25	75
1545 Vesuvius. Salmon, dark leaved.....	05	25	75
1546 Yellow.	05	25	75
1547 Mixed Colors.	05	25	75
1548 Madame Gunther's Hybrids.	05	25	75
1549 Variegated-leaved. Mixed colors.....	10	25	75

1554

NICOTIANA

A very ornamental plant having handsome foliage and very fragrant flowers. The Affinis is one of the most popular varieties and is of a pure white color. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts.

PANSY HARDY BIENNIAL

There is perhaps more dignity to a Pansy than to any flower in its class, and early spring blooms are always a joy to the keeper of the garden. Seed sown under glass in the late winter will produce flowering plants the following spring. Pansies need a rather rich soil and for the best results should be kept well watered. We give below some of the finest named sorts and at the bottom of the list some very attractive mixtures.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1555 Adonis. Light blue.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$2 00
1556 Golden Queen. Rich yellow.....	15	40	4 00
1557 Lord Beaconsfield. Deep violet.....	15	25	1 50
1558 Red Victoria.....	15	40	4 00
1559 Snow Queen.....	15	40	4 00
1560 President Carnot. White with violet blotches.....	15	40	4 00
1561 King of the Blacks.....	15	40	4 00
1562 Mme. Perret. Pink and rose.....	15	40	4 00
1563 Masterpiece. Giant double; mixed colors....	15	40	4 00
1564 S. S. Exhibition Mixture. Mixed colors....	15	40	4 00

PASSION FLOWER TENDER PERENNIAL CLIMBER

The most attractive of all outdoor climbing plants. The flowers are of a deep blue color.

1568 Cærulea. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts.

PHLOX HARDY ANNUAL

A very decorative and easily raised flower and one of the most popular of all the annuals, having a wide range of color and giving a continuous bloom for several months.

DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

The large-flowering sorts may be had in the following colors:

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1570 White.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
1571 Crimson.....	10	20	75
1572 Rose.....	10	20	75
1573 Lilac.....	10	20	75
1574 Mixed Colors.....	10	20	75
1575 Star of Quedlinburg. Dwarf.....	10	20	75

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

1578 Decussata..... 10 20 75

PERIWINKLE

A desirable ornamental flower for beds and borders.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1708 Rose.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
1709 White.....	10	25
1710 Mixed Colors.....	10	25



Giants of California Petunias



Type of Stokes' Standard Pansy

PETUNIA HARDY ANNUAL

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this one. They commence to bloom early and continue in that condition all through the summer. A rich soil and a sunny location are preferable.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1580 Adonis.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1581 Fimbriata.....	10	25	75
1582 Giants of California.....	10	40	

SINGLE DWARF VARIETIES

1585 Inimitable. Cherry-red with white center.....	10	25	75
1586 Snowball.....	10	25	75
1587 Mixed Colors.....	10	25	75

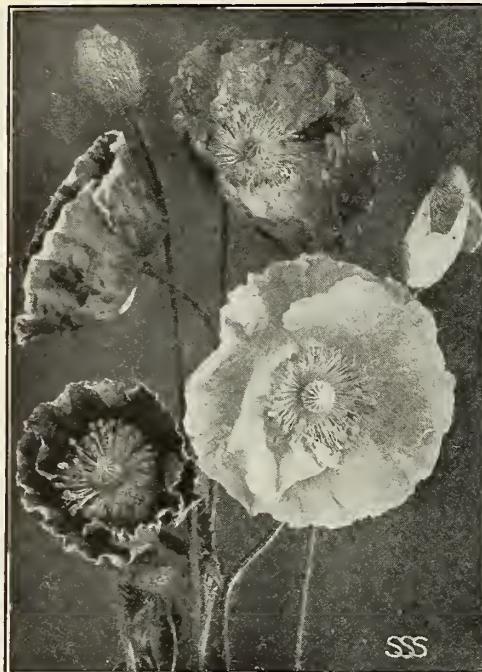
DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

1589 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 40 cts.

PINKS. See Dianthus



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY



Burbank's Santa Rosa Poppies

SSS

POTULACA, or MOSS ROSE

A brilliant flowering plant of low growth, flourishing under ordinary conditions although thriving best in sunny situations and on light soil.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1590 Single Mixed Colors.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 25
1591 Double Mixed Colors.....	15	40	1 25

POPPY

Hardy Annual Varieties

SINGLE POPPIES

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1595 Umbrosum. Vermilion with black spots on each petal.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
1596 Fire Dragon. Deep scarlet with black spots margined white.....	05	10	40
1597 Bride. Pure white.....	05	10	40
1598 Santa Rosa. A mixture of blue, lavender and salmon.....	05	10	40
1599 Shirley. A mixture of salmon, scarlet, carmine, white and white with carmine.....	05	10	40
1600 Mixed Colors.....	05	10	50

DOUBLE POPPIES

	Pkt.	Oz.
1605 White Swan.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
1606 Mikado. White tipped with scarlet.....	05	25
1607 Carnation-flowered. Mixed colors; double....	05	25
1608 French Ranunculus-flowered. Scarlet and pink.....	05	25

Hardy Perennial Poppies

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1610 Oriental. Scarlet with black blotch.....	\$0 10	\$0 30
1611 Oriental Hybrids. Mixed colors.....	10	30
1612 Iceland. Very fragrant; colors ranging from white to rich crimson.....	10	20

1650 PRIMULA, or CHINESE PRIMROSE TENDER PERENNIAL

For winter decoration the Primula is unsurpassed. It does especially well in a cool room and should be kept away from warm sunshine. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. \$1.

PYRETHRUM HARDY PERENNIAL

Very ornamental; both foliage and flowers well adapted for bedding and borders.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1655 Parthenifolium aureum. Rose and white.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1656 Roseum. Rose and crimson.....	10	20	1 00

RUDBECKIA HARDY PERENNIAL

A free-flowering plant growing about 2 feet high and producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers very desirable for bedding purposes.

1658 Newmani.	Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 20 cts.
---------------	----------------------------------

SALVIA, or SCARLET SAGE

HARDY ANNUAL

Perhaps the most highly prized of all bedding plants, blooming profusely through July, August and September. It is particularly well adapted for edging canna beds, etc. See page 76 for plants.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1660 Bonfire or Clara Bedman.	Brilliant scarlet.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
1661 Splendens. True Scarlet Sage.....	10	25	1 25
1662 Patens. Deep blue.....	10	50	
1663 Farinacea. Silver Sage.....	10	25	2 00

SALPIGLOSSIS ANNUAL

We cannot speak too highly of this beautiful flower. Its delicate colors range through most of the rainbow shades and are very striking.

1668 Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.
--------------------	----------------------------------

1670 SCABIOSA, or MOURNING BRIDE

HARDY PERENNIAL

A desirable border plant producing large, double flowers in great profusion in shades of white, carmine, lilac, maroon, etc. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1675 SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

HARDY ANNUAL CLIMBER

One of the most attractive of the ornamental climbers, bearing pods and blossoms of a rich scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts.

1677 SCHIZANTHUS, or BUTTERFLY FLOWER HARDY ANNUAL

A plant extremely easy to grow and a very continuous bloomer. Its colors are mixed—yellow, violet, white, etc., making a wonderfully attractive plant, growing 1 foot in height. Pkt. 15 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

1680 SENSITIVE PLANT

A very curious and interesting plant with pink flowers. The leaves close instantly on being touched. Pkt. 5 cts., trade pkt. 15 cts.

1683 SMILAX TENDER PERENNIAL CLIMBER

A delicate indoor climber running 6 or more feet in height and very useful for decoration. Pkt. 10c., trade pkt. 15c., oz. 50c.

SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum

Sweet Peas

The primary requirement in sweet-pea-growing is to plant the seed just as early in the spring as possible. If ordinary care is taken during the early stages there should be little doubt as to the final result. Brushing is desirable if a wire trellis cannot be built for them. We have divided the Sweet Peas into two classes, the Spencer Sweet Peas, which are larger and more delicate than the old standards, and selected named varieties.

Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1615 Primrose Spencer	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 00
1616 Duplex Spencer . Cream-pink.....	10	40	1 00
1617 Countess Spencer . Silvery white, suffused soft rose-pink.....	10	40	1 00
1618 Asta Ohn. Soft lavender.....	10	40	1 00
1619 Othello Spencer . Deep, rich maroon.....	10	40	1 00
1620 Aurora Spencer . Orange-rose on white.....	10	40	1 00
1621 Marie Corelli . Wings rose-crimson, standard cherry-red.....	10	40	1 00
1622 Helen Lewis . Rich crimson-orange.....	10	40	1 00
1624 Mixed Spencers	10	40	1 00

Named Sweet Peas

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1625 Black Knight . Dark maroon.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 75
1626 Blanche Ferry . Pink and white.....	05	10	30	75
1627 Dorothy Eckford . White.....	05	10	30	75
1628 Frank Dolby . Pale blue.....	05	10	30	75
1629 Captain of the Blues . Deep blue.....	05	10	30	75
1630 Gladys Unwin . Pale rose.....	05	10	30	75
1631 King Edward VII . Scarlet.....	05	10	30	75
1632 Lady Grisel Hamilton . Lavender.....	05	10	30	75
1633 Nora Unwin . Giant white.....	05	10	30	75
1644 Queen Alexandra . Giant scarlet.....	05	10	30	75
1645 Stokes' Standard Sweet Pea Mixture 05		10	30	75

STOCKS, or GILLIFLOWER HARDY ANNUAL

These charming plants are among the most popular for all purposes. They are easily grown and add a charm to any garden.

1685 Bright Red .	1689 Purple .
1686 Light Blue .	1690 Yellow .
1687 Pink .	1691 Mixed Colors .
1688 White .	

WINTER-FLOWERING VARIETIES

1695 Beauty of Nice . Pink.	1697 Crimson King .
1696 Queen Alexandra . Delicate rosy lilac.	1698 Blanche Superb . White.
	1699 White Lady . New.

Prices of the above, pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts., oz. \$2.50

1665 STOKESIA HARDY PERENNIAL

A double perennial somewhat resembling the cornflower aster. It was originated by an Englishman named Stokes and named in his honor. Pkt. 25 cts., trade pkt. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

SWEET WILLIAM HARDY ANNUAL

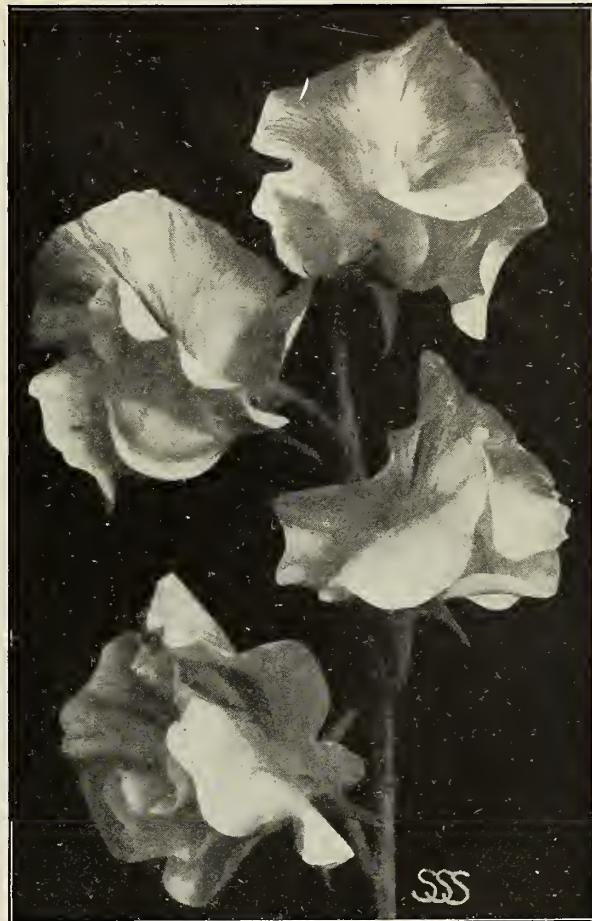
The varieties offered below are great improvements over the old-fashioned favorites and will prove a valuable acquisition to any garden.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1700 Auricula-flowered, Mixed Colors	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$2 50
1702 Single, Mixed Colors	10	50	2 50
1705 Double, Mixed Colors	10	50	2 50

VIOLA, or TUFTED PANSIES HARDY PERENNIAL

A decorative plant of the highest order resembling pansies very much in shape, color and form but being slightly smaller and more prolific in their growth. They are a cross between the violet and the pansy.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1715 Admiration . Dark blue with darker blotch.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
1716 Lutea splendens . Rich yellow.....	10	25	1 00
1717 Perfection . Light blue.....	10	25	1 00
1718 White Perfection . Pure white.....	10	25	1 00



Spencer Sweet Peas

VERBENA HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL

The Verbena has a charm of its own and is useful for all purposes, being particularly desirable for potting or window-boxes as well as for the usual outdoor garden uses. The mammoth varieties offered herewith are unexcelled.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.
1720 White	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 00
1721 Scarlet	10	20	50	1 00
1722 Pink	10	20	50	1 00
1723 Purple	10	20	50	1 00
1724 Mixed Colors	10	20		60

1753 LEMON VERBENA

A sweet-scented variety with light green leaves used extensively for bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.

VIOLET PERENNIAL

The beautiful simplicity of the Violet has always been emblematic of faithfulness and it finds a place everywhere.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.
1728 White	\$0 10	\$0 30
1729 Blue	10	30

WALLFLOWER HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL

A sweet-scented flower of many colors; useful in borders or in bouquets.

	Pkt.	T. pkt.	Oz.
1730 Mixed Colors, Double	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 30
1731 Mixed Colors, Single	10	20	30



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

ZINNIA HARDY ANNUAL

For decorative effects in gardens the Zinnia is almost without a rival. It is very much like the dwarf dahlia in form, having a wide range of colors. It is exceptionally hardy and will stand light frosts without showing any effects whatever.

DWARF VARIETIES

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1735 Scarlet. | 1738 Canary. |
| 1736 Orange. | 1739 Lilac. |
| 1737 White. | 1740 Mixed Colors. |

TALL VARIETIES

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1743 Curled and Crested. | 1744 Mixed Colors. |
| Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts. | |

1747 WISTARIA HARDY PERENNIAL CLIMBER

One of the most beautiful climbing vines for arbors and sides of buildings. When once established it will grow almost indefinitely and the beautiful lavender blooms are charming in the early spring days. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.50.

1750 WILD FLOWER-GARDEN MIXTURE

This mixture is not made up of wild flowers but is a combination of a great many varieties which are listed in this catalogue. We have always found a great demand for a mixture of this kind for there is always an element of uncertainty about the final outcome and a great many of our customers get considerable pleasure in guessing the identity of the plants before they bloom. Pkt. 10 cts., trade pkt. 25 cts.

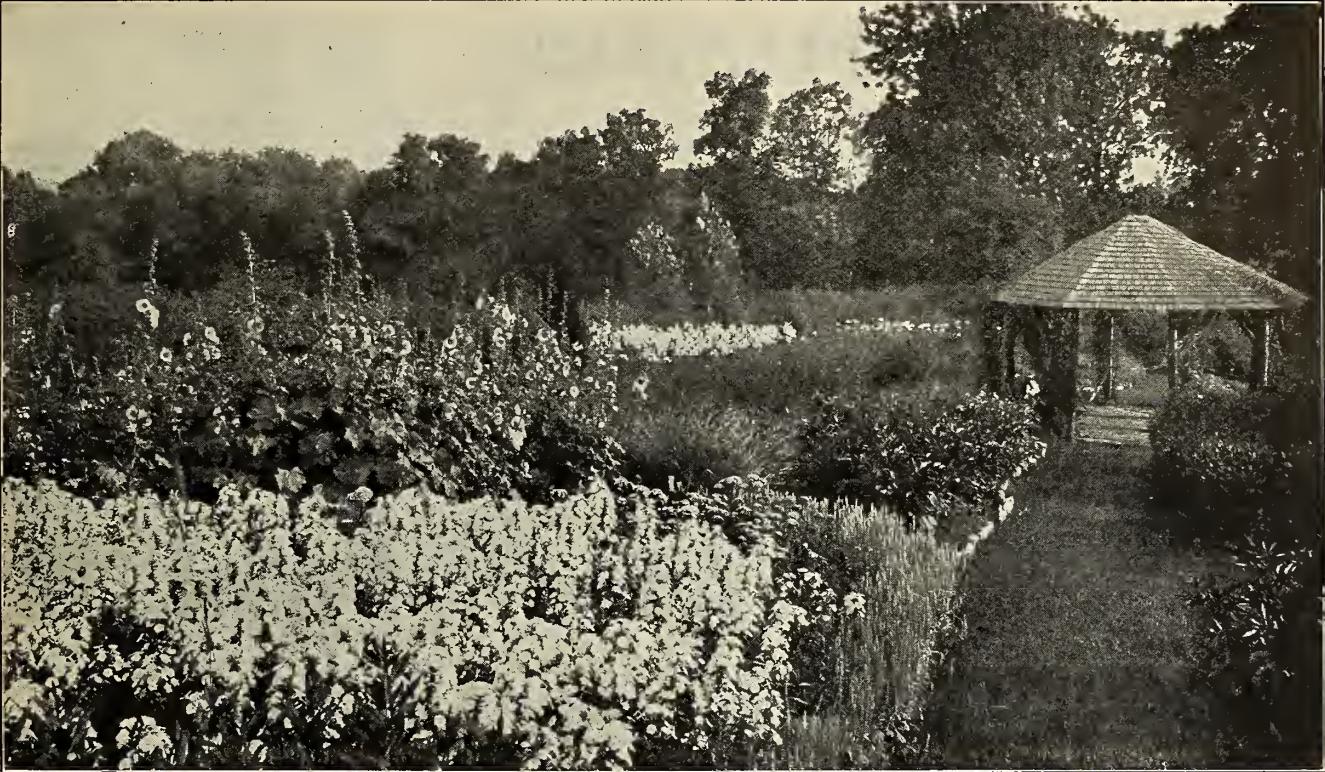


The annual garden is the most dignified in general appearance

ANNUAL BEDDING PLANTS

We are prepared to offer the following bedding plants which will be ready for shipment on or about the fifteenth of April. As in the case of the Hardy Perennial Flowers, we prefer sending these by express although smaller orders may go out by parcel post in which case 2 cents each should be added per plant for postage.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1980 AGERATUM, Blue Star. Deep blue; blooming all summer and attaining a height of 8 inches. 10 cts. per plant, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. See page 65 for seed. | 2020 FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis), Alpestris Victoria. Blue; May-Aug. Height 6 inches. Plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. See page 70 for seed. |
| 1990 ALYSSUM, Little Gem. Pure white. June-Sept.; height 6 inches. 10 cts. per plant, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. See page 65 for seed. | 2030 Alpestris alba. White; May-Aug.; 6 inches. Plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. See page 70 for seed. |
| 2000 DAISY (Bellis Perennis) Longfellow, Alba. White. 10 cts. per plant, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. | 2040 PANSY, English Mixture. Mixed colors. 5 cts. per plant, 50 cts per doz., \$1.50 for 50. See page 73 for seed. |
| 2010 MIGNONETTE, Machet. June-October; height 8 inches. Plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3.50 for 50. See page 72 for seed. | 2050 SCARLET SAGE (Salvia), Clara Bedman or Bonfire. Scarlet; July-Sept.; height 2 feet. Probably the most commonly used of all bedding plants. Plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$1.50 for 50. See page 74 for seed. |



The returning charm of the hardy garden is recognized by everyone

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The charm of the permanent hardy garden is recognized by everyone, for there is a real joy in seeing the old friends come back year after year and ever more beautiful. In order to bring quicker results for your gardens, we have established a perennial plant department and offer the following for which all delivery charges are prepaid on orders of \$1 or more. On smaller orders, extra postage should be added at the rate of 2 cents for each plant. Although orders will be accepted any time during the season, shipment will probably not be made until on or about the first of April.

- 1760 **ACHILLEA (Yarrow), The Pearl.** Pure white. June-August. Height 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3 plants, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1770 **ALYSSUM, Basket of Gold.** Deep yellow. Blooming in May and June. Height 1 foot. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 65 for seeds.
- 1780 **ANEMONE (Windflower), Whirlwind (Japanese).** June; 2 feet high. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1790 **AQUILEGIA (Columbine) Hybrids.** Mixed colors. June and July; height 2½ feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 68 for seeds. Listed as Columbine.
- 1800 **ARABIS (Rock Cress) alpina.** Pure white. June-August; 6 inches. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1810 **ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Cliff Rose) maritima.** Delicate pink flowers. June and July; height 3 inches. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1820 **CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell) calycanthema.** Mixed colors. June-August; 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 66 for seeds.
- 1830 **DELPHINIUM (Larkspur), King of Delphiniums.** Light blue. June-August; 4 feet. 35 cts. per plant, \$1 for 3, \$3.50 per doz.
- 1840 **Belladonna Hybrids.** Mixed colors. 35 cts. per plant, \$1 for 3, \$3.50 per doz. See page 71 for seeds.
- 1850 **DIGITALIS (Foxglove) monstrosa.** Height 3 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 69 for seeds.
- 1860 **GAILLARDIA grandiflora, Mixed.** Mixed colors; June-October; 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1870 **GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) paniculata.** White; July, August; 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 70 for seeds.
- 1890 **LYCHNIS (Jerusalem Cross), White Champion.** June-August; 3 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1895 **PHLOX, Mixed Colors.** July-October. 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1900 **POPPY (Papaver), Iceland.** Mixed colors; June-Sept.; height 15 inches. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1905 **ORIENTAL POPPY, Mixed Colors.** June and July. 15c. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 74 for seed.
- 1910 **SWEET WILLIAM, Mixed Colors.** June-August; height 2 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 75 for seeds.
- 1880 **HOLLYHOCK, Mixed Colors, Single.** August and Sept.; 6 feet. 15 cts. per plant, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1885 **Mixed Colors, Double.** August and Sept.; 6 feet. 15c. per plant, 40c. for 3, \$1.50 per doz. See page 71 for seeds.



SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS

Almost every garden-owner appreciates the value of the summer-flowering bulbs, for among them are to be found some of our most beautiful flowers. The rather select list which we offer herewith is composed of the very choicest varieties of the different classes of bulbs. Cannas, Dahlias and Gladioli have been wonderfully developed during the past ten years, and the revised list which we offer herewith includes many of the very finest types.

CANNAS

CRIMSON AND SCARLET

Patrie. 4 feet. Fine flowers of intense light crimson; good for massing.

President McKinley. 2½ feet. Deep, rich crimson flowers, beautifully formed.

Pillar of Fire. 6 to 7 feet. Bright crimson-scarlet.

GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERING

Indiana. 6 feet. Green foliage, with flowers of a glistening golden orange striped with red.

Wyoming. 7 feet. Orange-colored; true orchid-shaped. Extra-large flowers.

Uncle Sam. 6 feet. Bright, rich red flowers; petals 2½ to 3 inches broad.

DARK- OR BRONZE-LEAVED

Black Beauty. 4 to 5 feet. Brilliant red. Splendid plant, with rich bronze foliage.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson. Very large flowers.

Hiawatha. 3 feet. Variegated foliage; large, rosy pink flowers.



Bed of Cannas with Coleus border

SUNDRY SHADES

Alsace. 4 feet. Nearest approach to pure white.

Gladiator. 5 feet. Yellow spotted with red; fine green foliage.

Buttercup. 3 feet. Bright buttercup-yellow.

Prices of all Cannas, 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

DAHLIAS

DECORATIVE

Admiral Dewey. Brilliant imperial purple; flowers of fine form, and extra-large size.

C. W. Bruton. Fine canary-yellow; immense size; perfect form.

Mrs. Winters. Large, finely formed, snow-white flowers.

Delice. Lovely shade of pink; large, perfectly formed flowers.

SHOW

John Thorpe. Large; soft rich pink.

Princess Bonnie. Fine, large; white.

Lemon Beauty. Large; soft shade of lemon-yellow.

Red Hussar. Intense scarlet-crimson, the best of its color.

CACTUS

Coronation. By far the best red Cactus Dahlia for garden purposes. The plant is dwarf, branching, and continually covered with crimson-scarlet flowers.

Uncle Tom. The best black Cactus; jet-black, passing to maroon, with a glistening sheen. Large flowers.

Kriemhilde. Brilliant pink, shading lighter to the center.

Winsome. A fine creamy white; of good size and perfect form.

Prices of the above Dahlias, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid



Cactus Dahlia

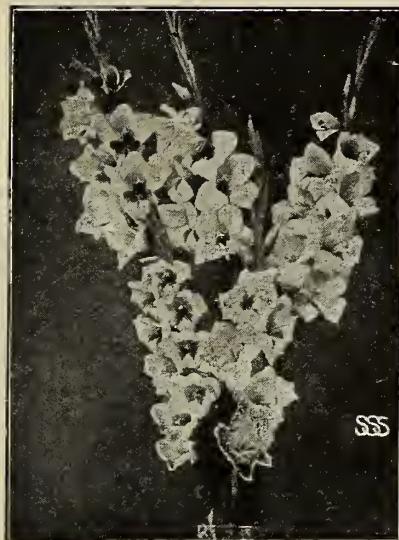
Special Dahlia Mixture

A beautiful mixture of many of the leading varieties. Grown by us at Windermoor. Price, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, by express.

A selected list of Flower-Garden Books will give every home a more complete library. Choose one from those listed on the last page of this catalogue.



Show Dahlia



Mixed Gladioli

GLADIOLI

America. Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with good-sized flowers of soft lavender-pink, almost a tinted white. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Augusta. Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spikes, often having two or three branches. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet. An old variety, but planted on account of brilliant color. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

Baron J. Hulot. A rich purple.

Pink Beauty. Delicate pink.

Groff's Hybrids. Mixed colors.

GLADIOLI IN MIXTURE

Floracrost Mixture No. 1. A very choice strain of grand flowering sorts, mostly light shades, very few reds or purples. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., postpaid; by express, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Floracrost Mixture No. 2. Same as above but smaller bulbs. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., postpaid; by express, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

The bulbs and roots listed on these two pages should be taken up in the fall and kept until the following spring.

CALADIUM (Elephant's Ear)

A very effective plant, and suitable either for a single plant on the lawn, masses in beds, or for margins of water, its leaves often attaining the length of 3 feet by 20 inches wide. First size, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; second size, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., postpaid; extra-large bulbs, too large to mail, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., by express.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

The Tuberous-rooted Begonias are among the handsomest of our summer-flowering bulbs. They bloom continuously throughout the summer. Planted either in the rockery or flower-border, they rival the rose with their rich and varied colors. Give a location shaded from midday sun.

Single. White, Scarlet, Crimson, Rose and Yellow. 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid; by express, \$5 per 100.

Single. Choice Mixed. 7 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., postpaid; by express, \$4 per 100.

Double. Choice Mixed. 12 cts. each, 60 cts. for 6, \$1 per doz., postpaid.



Tuberous-rooted Begonias

SUMMER-FLOWERING OXALIS

The bulbs, when planted about 3 inches apart, produce an unbroken row of elegant foliage and pretty flowers, and, as they bloom in a very short time after planting, furnish a neat and attractive border the whole season. 10 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, postpaid.



Caladium esculentum (Elephant's Ear)

GLOXINIA, Large-Flowered

Magnificent for house culture, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. They succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and require a moist heat. After blooming, dry off gradually, let the bulb remain in the pot without water, and keep in a warm place until they show signs of starting again. Good, strong bulbs. Fine mixture, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, postpaid.

TUBEROSE

Excelsior Pearl. We offer choice, large-flowering bulbs at 5 cts. each, 6 for 20 cts., 35 cts. per doz., 70 cts. for 25, \$2.50 per 100, by mail, postpaid; by express, 25 cts. per doz., 40 cts. for 25, \$1.25 per 100. Largest-size, selected bulbs, 5 cts. each, 6 for 25 cts., 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, postpaid; by express, purchaser to pay charges, largest-size, selected bulbs, \$1.75 per 100, \$3.25 for 200, \$15 per 1,000.



An honest grass mixture will go a long way toward the successful lawn

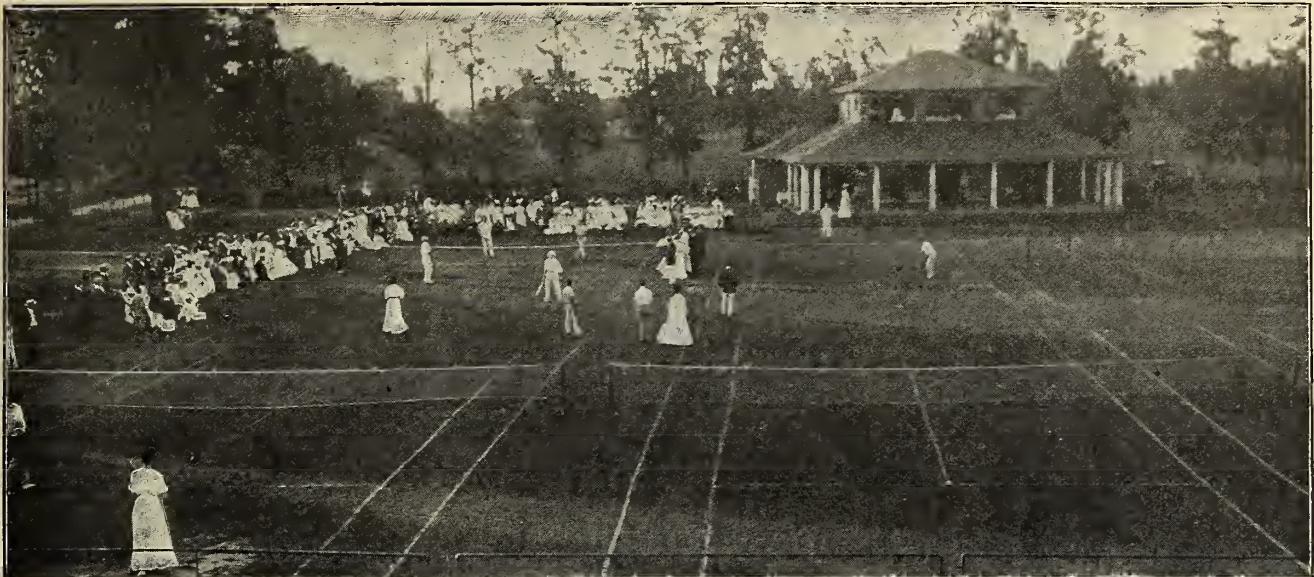
LAWN GRASS SEED

A WELL-KEPT LAWN is the primary requisite of any country home. Without this as a foundation no one can ever hope for a beautiful garden. There is such a vast possibility for fraud in the grass seed business, because of the nature of the seed, that we would particularly warn all of our trade always to purchase their grass seed with the greatest caution. The mixtures which we offer herewith are not as cheap as some which are offered by certain country dealers, and for this reason price should be a secondary consideration, for reliability in the person you are dealing with means more in grass seed buying than, perhaps, anything else. The mixtures which we offer are made of the very best English and American grasses. Some of these are very expensive but we do not omit them or any varieties which will add a soft quality to the lawn. The mixtures we offer are meant for persons with whom quality appeals. We absolutely guarantee everyone getting his money's worth when he comes to us.

The Making of a Lawn

In the first place, very careful grading is necessary, followed by a rich covering of top soil (if it is not already there) and then by an application of commercial fertilizer. We never recommend animal manure of any kind because of its weed content. After a very careful preparation by harrowing followed by continuous hand-raking a good seed-bed can be provided. The seed should be sown broadcast after which the ground should be rolled, if possible. Never plant grass seed when the soil is absolutely dry and there is no prospect of rain, for under such conditions there is great danger of losing the entire sowing if a windstorm should happen to strike it. Under favorable conditions the lawn will be ready to cut with a mower inside of six weeks. Spring and fall are the two seasons for making lawns. The hot summer months are not desirable for good results are hard to obtain during the warm weather.

When lawns are in rather bad condition it is best to rake them thoroughly, getting out all the dead grass and making a new application of grass seed followed by rolling.



Tennis-courts of the Moorestown Field Club at the time of a West Jersey Tournament. The tennis-courts, golf-links and cricket-grounds of this club are sown with Stokes' seed

The Standard Lawn Mixture

This is a well-balanced combination of all the best native and acclimated foreign grasses, blended until we have a mixture which will stand the extremes of the heat, drought and cold of the American climate. Chief of these grasses is the true Kentucky Blue Grass. As the Blue Grass is slow in becoming established, quick-growing varieties are included in order to knit the turf compactly and give a fine, dark green lawn in the early spring. This is positively the best mixture that can be made, and is recommended for all types of soil. On properly prepared land it will produce a beautiful lawn four to five weeks after planting. It makes a permanent, deep-rooted turf which improves with age. Pt. 10 cts. (by mail 15 cts.), qt. 15 cts. (by mail 25 cts.), 4 qts. 50 cts. (by mail 70 cts.), pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$30.

Evergreen Velvet. Lawn Mixture

This is a splendid mixture of native grasses, absolutely free from weeds. It is equal in quality to the best commercial Lawn Grass Mixtures on the market. Everyone knows the charm of a beautiful suburban home surrounded by artistically treated grounds. By far the most essential feature is the broad stretch of lawn which surrounds it. The ever-increasing numbers of beautiful lawns which have been made through the use of this mixture is a sure proof that it is of excellent quality. A Lawn Grass Mixture is much preferred to any single grass, for if it is honestly made, the several varieties which constitute it mature at different times of the year, thus keeping the greensward in good color and condition during the entire year. Pt. 10c. (by mail 15c.), qt. 15c. (by mail 25c.), 4 qts. 40c. (by mail 60c.), pk. 80c., bus. \$3, 10 bus. \$28.

Stokes' Shady Lawn Mixture

We have made this from evergreen grasses, which thrive in the woods under trees and in other shady places. This seed will thrive and produce a fine lawn where other mixtures would fail. It is excellent for use in replanting in shady spots when other grasses have not been successful. If the soil is "sour" and covered with moss, the moss should be hoed away and the land "sweetened" with air-slaked lime at the rate of at least a bushel to 1,000 square feet. The lime aids wonderfully in making the grass start. Our Shady Lawn Mixture is composed only of native, shade-loving grasses. Pt. 10 cts. (by mail 15 cts.), qt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.), 4 qts. 75 cts. (by mail 90 cts.), pk. \$1.25 (by mail \$1.50), bus. \$4.

White Dutch Clover for Lawns

This is very largely used for lawn purposes, and in mixing with Lawn Grass Mixtures, or for patching old lawns that need renewing. It is also very valuable on land seeded with grass or grain, and can be sown from April 1 to September 1. Sow ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Oz. 5 cts. (by mail 8 cts.), 1/4 lb. 15 cts. (by mail 20 cts.), lb. 50 cts. (by mail 60 cts.), 100 lbs. at 40 cts. per lb.

Special Mixtures for Country Clubs

We are prepared to furnish special grass mixtures for any purpose whatever. We have carefully selected formulas for different purposes, and we shall be very glad to furnish estimates on all grades, such as for putting-greens, fair-greens, tennis-courts, cricket-tables, football-fields, etc. We will also furnish prices on quantities of any of the finer grasses when our customers desire them that way.

Stokes' Lawn-Restoring Grass Mixture

Many lawns, particularly those that have been standing a number of years, or are in close proximity to a hedge or large trees, seem worn out and become infested with weeds and moss. This is largely due to neglect and the presence of acid. In the fall give the lawn a good coating of air-slaked lime, rake hard with an iron-toothed rake, and give it a good sprinkling of pure ground bone, the more finely ground the better. Then sow this Lawn-restoring Grass Seed broadcast, at the rate of at least two to three bushels to the acre, and, after seeding, roll thoroughly with a hand roller weighing at least 300 pounds. Price same as Evergreen Velvet.



FARM SEED DEPARTMENT



Big yields per acre is the key to successful clover crops

We are listing below only a limited number of the best varieties of farm seeds, believing that special care with a few standard varieties accomplishes more than endeavoring to carry a large number of varieties under each family. Undoubtedly one of the most important factors in producing a crop which its owner may be proud of is the care with which he chooses varieties and stocks of farm seeds. Boys' corn clubs and other experiments have fully demonstrated that extra care in selecting seed corn will materially pay for itself many times over by the increased yield. The old adage "Grow two blades of grass where one grew before" has never been so important to farmers as it is at the present time. With more intensive cultivation and less acreage to cultivate, we must all realize that to make profitable returns from our farm we must increase our yield per acre. One of the easiest and by far the least expensive method is to either raise or buy seed having a pedigree, or, in other words, seed bred and selected to ideal type and for increased yield. Many farmers cannot afford to take the time personally to select and breed farm seeds so that they will be assured of this increase in yield. However, there is not nearly enough of such work being carried out. If it is too much trouble for the average farmer, or he has not equipment suited for this work, the next best policy is to buy his farm seeds from men who are making plant-improvement work their sole aim in life. We have not been raising farm seeds long enough to show great improvements, but we do know that the farm seed which we offer here is grown from the best stocks which it is possible to procure, and selection work even at this time will, undoubtedly, show superior types and yields. Another important phase in buying farm seeds, especially clovers and timothy, is the testing of the seed for weed seeds and other material. Clean seed means a clean farm. The demand for seed of high germination and purity is increasing year after year, and we feel that the future of this line of work is of the utmost importance. We do not believe in over-estimating the character of our farm seeds at the present time, but want our customers to realize that we are endeavoring to accomplish something with them along this line of work.

CLOVERS

Medium Red Clover

Red Clover is used extensively as a hay and pasture crop and is often made into a soiling crop also. Of course it is a nitrogen-gathering plant and this phase of its importance should never be overlooked by farmers. After it has been cut for hay, and the stubble turned under, an increased yield for the succeeding crop is practically assured. Wherever corn is successfully grown, results with Red Clover are practically assured. Damp, wet, mucky soil, however, is not suited for its cultivation. A limestone soil with a clay subsoil makes the very best possible land for Red Clover. It always does better where the soil has been sweetened by lime. Sow at the rate of eight to fourteen pounds to the acre, depending on the character of the soil and what the crop is to be used for. Prices fluctuate so continually that it will be necessary to write for prices, stating quantity desired.

Mammoth Red Clover

For the northern states where only one crop of Clover is possible, the Mammoth variety is often preferred, as the yield is much heavier. It matures about two weeks later than the Medium Red. For pasture purposes it is much preferred over the above variety.

Alfalfa American-Grown Seed

Alfalfa, or Lucerne, is coming into prominence more year after year in spite of the many reported "failures" with this crop. Farmers expecting to sow Alfalfa should bear in mind four factors, any one of which, if it is omitted, will oftentimes mean an unsuccessful stand. These four factors are a sweet soil, a soil free from weeds and weed seed, well-drained land, and inoculation. A little added expense in order to get these four conditions will be fully paid for by the stand procured. A sweet soil is easily obtained by liming. The land which you propose to put in with Alfalfa should be preceded by a cultivated crop, or worked over with a spring-tooth or spike-tooth harrow for several weeks before the seed is sown. This is to check the growth of weeds and to have the land absolutely free from a heavy growth of weeds which will drown out the young Alfalfa plants. Inoculation is easily secured either by applying soil at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds to the acre from a field where Alfalfa has been grown, or by inoculating the seed with the Farmogerm preparation. The protein feeding value of Alfalfa must never be overlooked by dairymen. It has demonstrated its feeding value for milch cows many years ago. From three to four cuttings can be secured in practically every case, making the gross yield by the acre much over ordinary clover or timothy. From fifteen to twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient on practically all types of soil. Write for prices.



Alfalfa in the hill country

Grimm Alfalfa

In recent years there has been a tendency to get varieties which are more drought-resistant and which have roots spreading over the soil rather than planting a tap-rooted variety. Grimm Alfalfa is, perhaps, the best known and the most satisfactory variety so far introduced. From results thus far procured with this variety it is destined to become very popular in this section of the United States. A stand is very easily secured and yields are very large. Seed, however, is extremely scarce so far and necessarily rather high in price. However it is, perhaps, well worth the extra money. Write for prices.

Alsike

Alsike may be grown alone with other grasses or with Medium or Mammoth Red Clover. It is one of the hardiest clovers and can be sown early in the spring. It is also more liable to withstand the freezing winter weather, as it has an extremely fibrous root-system. In some sections where Red Clover cannot be

grown, Alsike is rapidly taking its place. As the seed is very small it should not be covered too deeply. Sow from six to ten pounds of seed to the acre. For pasture purposes it is mostly sown with timothy, orchard, or Kentucky blue grass or red clover. Alsike hay contains somewhat more feeding value than the ordinary clover. It is also harder and should be used more generally. Write for prices.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

Crimson Clover is, perhaps, the best soil-builder in the entire list. It is especially beneficial, because it may be sown during the summer and plowed under the next spring before the planting of some other crop. It is a nitrogen-gathering plant and the crop-yields after it are always materially increased. Farmers who are anxious to improve the fertility of their soil should always make a practice of having at least one field in with this crop each year. One of the best methods is to sow the seed at the last cultivation of corn, covering it with a fine-tooth cultivator and sowing at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. Write for prices.

Timothy

Timothy is the most widely grown grass for the regular hay crop. Its popularity is the best evidence for its usefulness. It is very easy to grow and everybody knows the value of Timothy hay. It is adapted to nearly all types of soil, and produces yields of hay varying according to the fertility of the soil and general conditions. Timothy should be re-seeded after the second year, as the largest yields are produced the first and second years. Grown in a four- or five-year crop rotation this practice of re-seeding every second year is easily accomplished. It should be sown fifteen pounds to the acre alone, or when seeded with clover eight to twelve pounds, with four to five pounds of red clover. The low cost of Timothy seed often makes the unscrupulous seedsman use a lower grade of seed, but the best seed is always the cheapest in the end. Write for prices.

FARMOGERM

BE SURE TO MENTION THE CROP FOR WHICH YOU WANT FARMOGERM

Farmogerm is a pure culture or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up, to transform nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates in the soil. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for a long period of time and are sent out in bottles which admit the necessary supply of pure air.

YOU CAN GROW ALFALFA AND CLOVER

Every farmer and dairyman realizes the immense value of alfalfa to any farm, and, by the use of Farmogerm, alfalfa has been successfully grown on soils that had previously been considered as unable to produce this valuable crop. Care must be exercised, however, to carefully fulfil all the conditions that are required by the crop, and also to treat the seed carefully according to the directions which are given on every package, in order that you may obtain the best results. An increase of 200 per cent to 400 per cent is not uncommon from seed treated with Farmogerm over that which is not treated. If your clover or alfalfa germinates and grows a few inches in height, and then turns yellow and refuses to develop further, it is almost positive evidence that your soil is lacking in bacteria, and Farmogerm will fill this deficit. Separate cultures are prepared for different crops, so that in ordering be sure and mention for which crop the culture is wanted.

Farmogerm is of no value to the ordinary garden crops, such as beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, etc.; it applies only to the leguminous crops, that is, those which bear pods.

{ Garden size, for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas. 50 cts. per bottle.

PRICE-LIST { Field size, for Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, Vetch, Peas, Beans, Cowpeas, Soja Beans.
One-acre size of each, \$2. Five-acre size of each, \$9.



Cowpeas

There is no surer or cheaper method of improving the soil than by using legumes. Cowpeas should be used more extensively for supplying humus and increasing soil fertility. They are especially adapted to the southern half of the country, where the growing season is quite long; but in the latitude of New Jersey their use is becoming more and more common. Sow about one to one and a half bushels to the acre, about June 5 to 10, for a soiling crop. The Whippoorwill variety is, perhaps, the most common, but some prefer other varieties which we are able to supply. Write for prices.



SSS

Cowpeas

Dwarf Essex Rape

For those desiring a quick, heavy crop for their sheep or hogs to graze on, Rape should be the first choice. It is an extremely heavy yielder, and will pasture fifteen to twenty hogs on an acre. It is best suited to rich, moist, loamy soil and does not do so well on light, sandy soil or a heavy clay. Seed may be sown from the first of May until the last of July, depending on whether summer or fall pasturing is desired. Three to five pounds of seed are required to the acre. It should be sown in drills, permitting space for cultivation between rows. It is often sown at the last cultivation of corn, and makes a splendid fall feed for sheep and swine when planted in this way. It will mature in eight to ten weeks from date of seeding. One precaution should be not to allow animals too much at first, but after they become used to it they may be left in the field for a longer period. It is also better not to pasture sheep, cattle or swine on it when it is very wet, as it often makes sores come on the mouths of the animals. Write for prices.



SSS

Crimson Clover and Winter Vetch
Both sown and dug at the same time.
Note the much heavier growth of Vetch on
the right.

Sand or Hairy Vetch

Hairy Vetch, or, as it is sometimes called, Winter Vetch, is one of the very best annuals for soil-improvement and for stock-feeding. It is often sown with rye, which enables the Vetch plants to produce a better yield and it keeps them up off the ground. It is especially suited to a sandy soil, and the soil should be well drained. It should be sown from the middle of August to the first of October or in the spring from April until the middle of May. One to one and a half bushels of seed to the acre makes the best stand. When sown with rye, wheat or oats, the proportion should be one bushel of Vetch to one bushel of any one of the other grains. Vetch seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm on poor soil where it has not been previously grown. If it is used for hay it should be cut when the pods are about half formed, or if used for green feed it should be cut when the blossoms are about in full bloom. Write for prices.

Soja or Soy Beans

This is also an excellent crop for soil-improvement work, and supplies a large amount of green material to turn under for humus. It is also used in many sections for hay crops and when properly cured makes a very palatable feed. Soy Beans will mature somewhat quicker than cowpeas and for this reason do better in the northern section of the country. Soy Beans are also used extensively for a pasture or soiling crop, and sometimes they are cut with corn and put in the silo for winter use. Write for prices.

Farm seeds require just as much care in purchasing as garden seeds. It isn't nearly so much a matter of germination and purity, as it is to buy seed which has real inherent strength—seed which will give you YIELDS.



Select Seed Oats

put in the silo in the same manner as corn. Sow the seed in May or June, three pounds to the acre, in rows 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By freight or express, lb. 65 cts., 5 lbs. and over at 60 cts. per lb.

Swedish Select American-Grown Seed Oats

This variety of Oats is an exceptionally heavy one, weighing from thirty-six to forty pounds to the measured bushel. The straw is very coarse and withstands severe winds. The kernels are large, thick and plump, and very light in color, producing a handsome appearance on the market. The heads are large, upright and bushy. The hull of this variety is not very thick, which is quite desirable from the standpoint of feeding. This variety is also exceptionally free from smut and rust and can be thoroughly relied upon. Write for prices.

Spring Rye

The grain of Spring Rye is of superior quality to the grain of Winter Rye and it is also more productive. It is becoming more popular in the Middle West, in many cases is taking the place of oats. The straw stands straighter and stronger and grows 6 to 7 feet high, producing thirty to forty bushels to the acre. Two bushels should be sown to the acre. It is adapted to practically all types of soil. Write for prices.

New Japanese Buckwheat

This variety grows kernels much larger than the ordinary varieties, and we recommend it as the best Buckwheat on the market. The kernels have a rich, dark brown color and produce an excellent grade of flour. The maturity of this variety is about two weeks earlier than others, and it is displacing many of the older varieties. Write for prices.

WE are able to supply Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Fescue Grasses, Millets, Kafir Corn and any other form of grass seed which you may desire. We shall be glad for you to write for quotations, stating the amount you desire. We also are in a position to prepare the very finest pasture and mowing mixtures. Post and inquiry will bring further information.

Teosinte

Teosinte grows much like corn, but the leaves are broader and longer and the plant has stalks thinner than the average cornstalk. After it is once cut it shoots up again and produces an excellent second growth. It is used mostly for feeding green, but may be

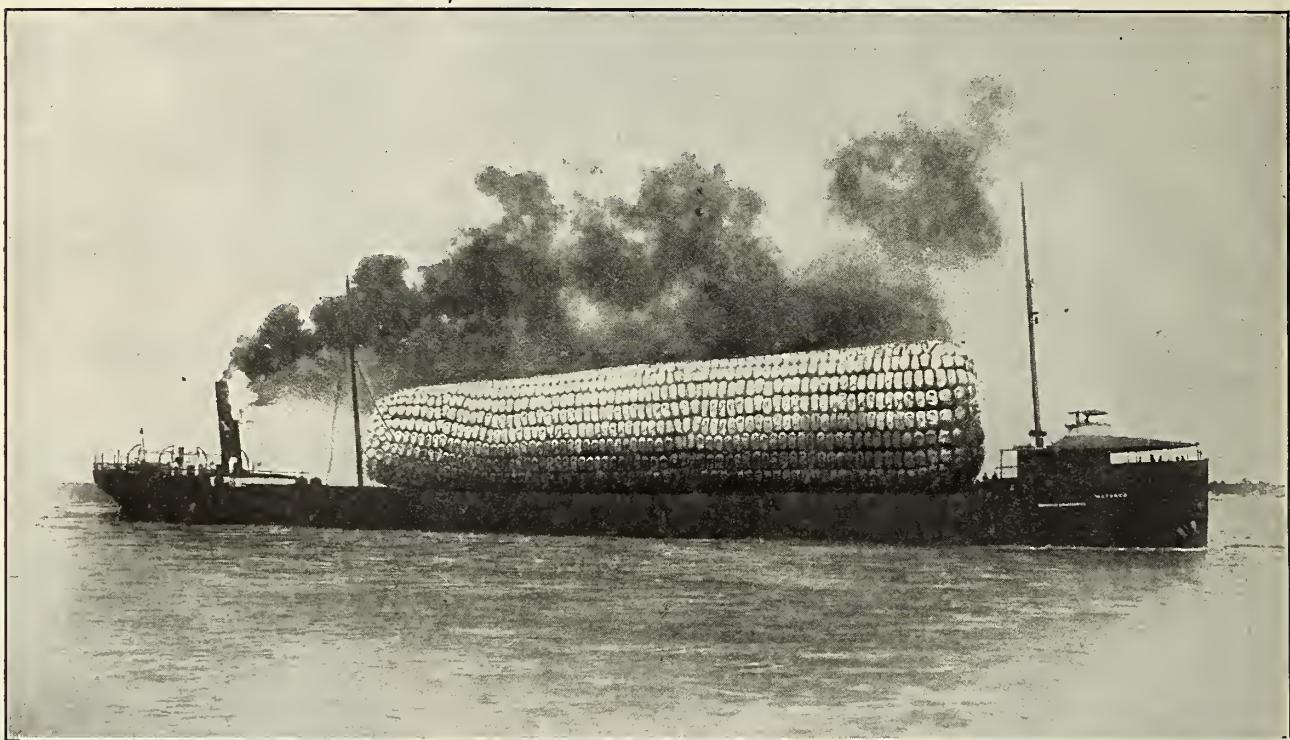


Spring Rye



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

STOKES' SEED CORN



How is this for Leaming?

Realizing the importance of this department, we are making every possible effort to select and improve our stocks of Seed Corn. Corn cultivation is practised in all latitudes and under all conditions, and for a standard crop it is the most trustworthy of all our farm crops. The three varieties which we list below are three of the very best in the entire list and will give satisfaction for practically every purpose. We feel positively sure that you cannot procure Seed Corn that will give you finer results than these varieties.

All our Seed Corn has been selected in the field, where we can secure the very best ears and ears produced on the most healthy and most ideal plants. Crib selecting is a thing of the past for the up-to-date farmer, and yields from seed selected from the crib show that it is a very foolish method for any farmer to practise. If you do not care to trust seedsmen, or men making a specialty of selecting Seed Corn, the next best policy for you is to select your own crop direct from the field, saving only the most desirable ears from plants of ideal type and free from all signs of disease. We cannot urge our customers too strongly to make a special effort to get Seed Corn which will yield them crops that they may be proud of. We are spending a great deal of time and money in order absolutely to guarantee our customers against inferior Seed Corn by this careful selection in the field, and corn-fields sown with seed from our selected stocks may be depended upon, if given proper treatment, to be prize-winners in any section of the country.



Progressive planters are getting big results with this comparatively new variety

101 100-Day Bristol Corn

This Corn originated near Bristol, Pennsylvania, in the large Corn-growing section there. Since its introduction it has spread to all parts of the country and has become a favorite wherever tried. It is on the order of a white cap yellow dent variety yielding, however, larger crops and very uniform ears. The cob is rather small, allowing plenty of room for the development of the kernels. The ear is filled out to the end of the cob better than practically any variety of corn. The kernels are also well set together leaving no lost space whatever between grains. The stalk of this variety is heavy and coarse in growth, but the ears mature in about 100 days. The early maturity has been one of the chief factors desired in its development. Farmers desiring to put wheat after Corn cannot afford to have a late-maturing variety. 100-Day Bristol, if planted at the proper time, allows plenty of time for taking off the Corn crop before the wheat is sown. The kernel of this variety is a light yellow, with a white cap. The ears are easily husked and are very uniform in size and shape. This variety of Seed Corn is destined to displace many of the older and smaller-yielding varieties, and we cannot too strongly recommend 100-Day Bristol to every customer. Qt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 40 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.25. In lots of 6 bus. or more, \$2 per bus.

110 Stokes' Eureka Ensilage

For ensilage purposes we recommend this variety to be the most satisfactory. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet in height, bearing a large number of leaves and a tremendous amount of fibrous material for the silo. The kernels are very closely set and well filled out at butt and tip. The ears are large and very heavy. The cobs are of medium size, white in color, and contain deep, well-shaped kernels. This variety very frequently grows two ears to the stalk and yields a tremendous amount of ensilage to the acre. Sixty to seventy-five tons is not an over-estimate, when soil and season are suited for its development. We have selected and bred this variety with the sole purpose of producing Corn for the silo that cannot be surpassed by any. We believe it to be the very best for this purpose of the entire list of Seed Corns now planted for silo purposes. If you are not already acquainted with its productiveness we should like to have you try some of it along with the variety which you have been using in the past. Qt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 35 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2. In lots of 6 bus. or more, \$1.75 per bus.

136 Improved Leaming

The Leaming variety, with its various types and improvements, has become the most largely planted of all Field Corns. The Leaming seed which we offer, we believe, is the best type of all the different strains, and besides this we have spent a great deal of time growing, selecting and harvesting only the best ears from the entire crop. We do not claim it to be perfect, but believe it to be developed to as near an ideal type as it is possible to get at the present stage of our improvement work. The ears are of very good size, handsome in appearance and exceptionally uniform in length and shape. The cob is medium sized, containing grains of a deep orange-color, set closely on the cob. The stalks are medium in size and do not sucker to any extent. Two fair-sized, uniform

ears are not at all uncommon to a stalk. Leaming is suited to all varieties of soil, and matures in from 90 to 100 days. Where special care and suitable soil are procurable, 150 bushels to the acre are not at all out of the way for this variety. If our customers desire the very best Leaming seed which it is possible to breed, we offer this to them with confidence that it will not disappoint in any way. The illustration gives a very good idea of the shape and general appearance of the ears. Qt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 35 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2. In lots of 6 bus. or over, \$1.75 per bus.

Seed Corn ordered in quantities of one-half bushel or over is shipped at purchaser's expense. On purchases of one bushel or over, buyer should add 22 cts. extra for every two-bushel seamless bag needed to fill the order.



Eureka Ensilage. The best silo Corn ever bred



STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Vegetable Seeds							
Artichoke.....10	Seed Collection, 2d cov.	Coleus.....68	Job's Tears.....70	Sensitive Plant.....74	Gaillardia.....77		
Asparagus.....10	Salsify.....57	Columbine.....64, 68	Joseph's Coat.....65	Gypsophila.....77			
Beans.....12, 13	Spinach.....56	Coreopsis.....66	Kochia.....71	Hollyhock.....77			
Beans, Lima.....11	Squash.....57	Cornflower.....67	Kudzu Vine.....71	Jerusalem Cross.....77			
Beets.....14-17	Tomato.....58-61, 63	Cosmos.....68	Lady Slipper.....66	Larkspur.....77			
Beet, Sugar.....17	Vegetable Plants.....63	Cucumber, Wild.....68	Larkspur.....71	Lychinis.....77			
Borecole.....35	Watermelons.....42, 43	Cup and Saucer.....66	Lobelia.....71	Papaver.....77			
Brussels Sprouts.....18		Cyclamen.....68	Love-in-a-mist.....71	Phlox.....77			
Cabbage.....19-21, 63		Cypress Vine.....68	Love-lies-bleeding.....65	pink, Sea.....77			
Carrots.....22, 23	Acroclinium.....65	Daisy.....68	Marguerite.....67, 68	Poppy.....77			
Cauliflower.....24, 63	Ageratum.....65	Daisy, Shasta.....64, 68	Marigold.....72	Rock Cress.....77			
Celeriac.....27	Alyssum.....65	Daisy, Paris.....68	Marvel of Peru.....72	Rose, Cliff.....77			
Celery.....25-27, 63	Amarantus.....65	Delphinium.....71	Matricaria.....71	Sweet William.....73			
Celery, Turnip-rooted.....27	Ampelopsis.....65	Dianthus.....69	Mignonne.....72	Windflower.....77			
Chard, Swiss.....16	Antirrhinums.....65	Digitalis.....69	Mimulus.....72	Yarrow.....77			
Chicory.....34	Apple, Balsam.....72	Dimorphotheca.....68	Monardica.....72				
Collards.....34	Aquilegia.....68	Dusty Miller.....67	Monkey Flower.....72				
Corn Salad.....34	Asparagus.....65	Balloon Vine.....66	Moonyine.....72				
Corn, Sweet.....28-30	Aster.....65, 66	Eschscholtzia.....70	Morning-Glory.....72				
Cucumber.....31-33	Baby's Breath.....70	Everlasting Flowers.....65, 69	Moss Rose.....74				
Dandelion.....34	Bachelor's Button.....70	Feather Grass, Purple.....70	Mourning Bride.....74				
Eggplant.....34, 63	Apple.....72	Fennel.....64	Musk Plant.....72				
Endive.....35	Balloons.....66	Ferns.....70	Nasturtium.....72				
Endive, French.....34	Beans, Scarlet Runner.....66	Feverfew.....72	Nicotiana.....72				
Kale.....35	Begonia.....66	Fire Bush, Mexican.....71	Nigella.....72				
Kale, Sea.....16	Burning Bush.....71	Forget-me-not.....70	Ophelia's Flowers.....64				
Kohlrabi.....35	Butterfly Flower.....74	Four o'Clock.....72	Pampas Grass.....70				
Leek.....35	Calceolaria.....66	Fogxlove.....69	Pansies, Tufted.....75				
Lettuce.....36-39, 63	Calliopsis.....66	Gaillardia.....70	Pansy.....64, 73				
Mangel-Wurzel.....17	Calycantha.....66	Geranium.....70	Passion Flower.....73				
Mushrooms.....43	Campanula.....66	Gilliflower.....75	Pennisetum.....70				
Muskmelons.....40, 41	Canary-Bird Vine.....66	Globe Amaranth.....70	Periwinkle.....73				
Mustard.....44	Candytuft.....67	Gloxinia.....70	Petunia.....73				
Okra.....44	Canterbury Bells.....66	Golden Glow.....74	Phlox.....73				
Onions.....44, 45, 46	Carnations.....67	Gourds.....70	Pinks.....69				
Oyster Plant.....57	Gypsophila.....70	Grasses, Ornamental.....70	Poppy.....74				
Parsley.....47	Castor-Oil Plant.....67	Gyneria.....70	Poppy, California.....70				
Parsnip.....48	Cathedral Bells.....68	Helianthus.....70	Portulaca.....74				
Peas.....48-50	Celosia.....67	Heliotrope.....71	Primrose.....74				
Peppers.....51, 63	Centaurea.....67	Herbs, Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.....64	Primula.....74				
Pe-Tsai.....19	Cherry, Jerusalem.....71	Hollyhock.....71	Pyrethrum.....74				
Potato, Sweet.....63	Chrysanthemum.....68	Hop, Japanese.....71	Ragged Robin.....67				
Pumpkins.....52	Cineraria.....67	Humulus.....71	Rosemary.....64				
Radishes.....53-55	Clarkia.....68	Ipomoea.....72	Rudbeckia.....74				
Rhubarb.....52	Clematis.....68	Ivy, Boston.....65	Rue.....64				
Romaine.....39	Cobaea.....68	Ivy, Kenilworth.....71	Sage, Scarlet.....74				
Rutabagas.....62	Cockscomb.....67	Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk Vine.....71	Salpiglossis.....74				
	Coix.....70		Salvia.....74				
			Scabiosa.....74				
			Schizanthus.....74				
			Foxglove.....77				

Summer-Flowering Bulbs

Begonias, Tuberous.....79
Caladium.....79
Cannas.....78
Dahlias.....78
Elephant's Ear.....78
Gladioli.....79
Gloxinia.....79
Oxalis, Summer-flowing.....79
Tuberose.....79

Annual Bedding Plants

Ageratum.....76
Alyssum.....76
Bellis.....76
Daisy.....76
Forget-me-not.....76
Mignonette.....76
Myosotis.....76
Pansy.....76
Sage, Scarlet.....76
Salvia.....76

Hardy Perennial Plants

Achillea.....77
Alyssum.....77
Anemone.....77
Aquilegia.....77
Arabis.....77
Armeria.....77
Baby's Breath.....77
Campanula.....77
Campion, White.....77
Canterbury Bells.....77
Columbine.....77
Delphinium.....77
Digitalis.....77
Foxglove.....77

Farm Seeds, Etc.

Alfalfa.....82, 83
Alsike.....83
Beans, Soja.....84
Beans, Soy.....84
Buckwheat.....85
Clover.....82, 83
Corn, Seed.....86, 87
Cowpeas.....84
Farmogerm.....83
Farm Seed Department.....82, 87
Garden Books, 3d cov.
Lawn Grass Seed.....80, 81
Oats.....85
Rape.....84
Rye.....85
Teosinte.....85
Timothy.....83
Vetch.....84

Moorestown—Ten Miles East of Philadelphia



RETAIL SEED STORE, 219 MARKET STREET

MAIN OFFICE, SEEDHOUSE AND STOCK-SEED FARM

Moorestown may be reached by Pennsylvania R. R. Trains from Market Street Ferry, Philadelphia; by trolley from Camden or by automobile. Come to see us. You will always be welcomed.

Have you ordered any flower seeds to brighten your garden? If not, do not fail to turn back to the flower-seed pages of this catalogue and include some on this list.

Have you ever used Stokes Standard Lawn Grass Mixture? Perhaps your lawn needs it. See pages 80 and 81.

The space below is for Remarks about your Order. Any other correspondence should be given on a separate sheet of paper.

NAMES FOR STOKES' SEED CATALOGUE.

NAMES FOR STOKES' SEED CATALOGUE.—We would thank you to send us the names of your Friends or Neighbors who you know send off for garden seeds. If you send us a half-dozen or more of these, indicating whether they grow for market or not, you may select a packet of one of the Stokes' Standard Vegetable Seeds and Stokes' Standard Nasturtium or Sweet Pea Seed—two packets in all.

For the above I select, and please add to my order, one packet Stokes Standard—

Seed, and one packet Stokes Standard Nasturtium
Sweet Pea
(Cross out one not wanted)

ORDER SHEET FOR

STOKES STANDARD SEEDS



Stokes Seed Farms Company
MOORESTOWN
New Jersey
U. S. A.

Name _____

Post Office _____ *State* _____

R.F.D. No. _____ Street Address _____ County _____

Shipping Station _____ *County* _____ *State* _____

What Railroad Preferred. _____ *What Express Co.* _____

Indicate by cross ("X") which MAIL EXPRESS FREIGHT

Do we have your permission to forward seed, priced postpaid, by prepaid express instead of mail, if we can secure better service for you by so doing?

Do you grow vegetables for market? _____

Satisfaction assured on

Satisfaction assured or your money refunded. If not satisfactory, refund will be made within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand or the crop, as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.—STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Practical Garden Books



E list herewith an assortment of books on gardening written by recognized authorities. That an immense amount of information can be had from them is unquestioned, and they will prove valuable to the experienced gardener as well as to the beginner. By making additions to your garden library every year, you will receive renewed inspiration and interest for your work. The prices as quoted below include postage to any part of the United States.

Home Garden Books

THE HOME GARDEN. Eben E. Rexford	\$1 65
MEIER'S SCHOOL AND HOME GARDENS W. H. D. Meier	80
GARDEN MAKING. L. H. Bailey and others . . .	1 65
THE SUBURBAN GARDEN GUIDE. Parker T. Barnes	55
LITTLE GARDENS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS Marta M. Higgins	1 20
GARDEN FARMING. Lee Cleveland Corbett . . .	2 00
THE PRACTICAL GARDEN BOOK. L. H. Bailey and C. E. Hunn	1 10
THE SELF-SUPPORTING HOME. Kate V. St. Maur .	1 90

The Flower Garden

A WOMAN'S HARDY GARDEN. Helena R. Ely .	1 85
THE PRACTICAL FARM GARDEN. Helena R. Ely	2 20

Market Garden Books

THE PRINCIPLES OF VEGETABLE-GARDENING L. H. Bailey	1 65
PRODUCTIVE VEGETABLE-GROWING. John W. Lloyd	1 65
FORCING BOOK. L. H. Bailey	1 40
COMMERCIAL GARDENING, 4 Volumes, by Practical Specialists. Edited by John Weather	15 00
MARKETS FOR THE PEOPLE. J. W. Sullivan . .	1 35

Farm Books

PRODUCTIVE FARMING. Kary C. Davis	1 10
MAINTENANCE OF SOIL FERTILITY. Charles E. Thorne	1 65
FARMERS' BUSINESS HAND-BOOK. Isaac P. Roberts	1 40

THE FARM AND GARDEN RULE BOOK.

L. H. Bailey	\$2 20
------------------------	--------

MANUAL OF WEEDS. Ada E. Georgia

2 20

MANUAL OF PRACTICAL FARMING.

John McLennan	1 65
-------------------------	------

THE FARMER OF TOMORROW. F. I. Anderson

1 65

FERTILIZERS. Edward B. Voorhees

1 40

THE SMALL COUNTRY PLACE.

Samuel T. Maynard	1 65
-----------------------------	------

Insect and Fungicide

OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

John B. Smith	1 65
-------------------------	------

THE SPRAYING OF PLANTS. E. G. Lodeman

1 35

Economic and Miscellaneous

THE PRINCIPLES OF RURAL ECONOMICS.

Thomas Nixon Carver	1 30
-------------------------------	------

THE COUNTRY LIFE MOVEMENT. L. H. Bailey

1 40

RURAL HYGIENE. H. N. Ogden

1 65

LAW FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

John B. Green	1 65
-------------------------	------

COÖPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

G. Harold Powell	1 65
----------------------------	------

RURAL WEALTH AND WELFARE.

George T. Fairchild	1 40
-------------------------------	------

THINGS MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

Lydia M. Gurney	60
---------------------------	----

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE TREES.

J. Horace McFarland	1 65
-------------------------------	------

TRAINING THE BOY. William A. McKeever

1 65

RURAL LIFE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

Sir Horace Plunkett	1 35
-------------------------------	------

THE NATURE-STUDY IDEA. L. H. Bailey

1 35

STOKES SEED FARMS CO.

MOORESTOWN, N.J.—1916

A Seed Catalogue With a Conscience



STOKES'
BONNY BEST
TOMATO

10¢ PER PACKET
POSTPAID

NOW GENERALLY
ACCEPTED AS
THE BEST EARLY
TOMATO
UNDER CULTIVATION
SEE PAGE 59

RETAIL SEED STORE, 219 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA